

# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower



**See You There!**

**89<sup>th</sup> National Convention**

**Municipal Auditorium**

**Long Beach**

**December 7<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>**

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## In This Issue

THE RATE OF GAINS in lambs apparently isn't affected beneficially by the use of such antibiotics as aureomycin. This is the conclusion coming out of an experiment conducted at the Washington State College. Report covering it was presented at the 11th annual Livestock Feeders' Day of the Washington College at Pullman on September 28th and was sent to the National Wool Grower by M. E. Ensminger, Chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry. The authors of the report are all connected with the Department of Animal Husbandry at Washington State.

IMPROVED CARRYING CAPACITY OF ranges is generally recognized as one of the needs for increased livestock production. Sagebrush control through burning is one. It is a very beneficial practice, according to President S. E. Whitworth of the Montana Wool Growers Association. This assertion is based on a practical demonstration described by him on page 18. The article appeared in the Montana Wool Grower of November, 1952 but the interest in this problem makes its reprinting desirable.

THAT AUSTRALIAN WOOL GROWERS have an advantage over domestic growers through better preparation of wools for processing by the mills, is a subject of much discussion and many articles. One such article was recently written by Professor Alexander Johnston of the University of Wyoming and appears in the November issue of the Farm Journal under the title of "Why The World Is Stealing Your Wool Market."

There are many reasons why domestic growers have not put some or all of the Australian methods into practice, a major one being labor costs. For the purpose of informing rather than creating any debate on the subject, a description of wool classing, which is a customary procedure in the Australian wool industry, is carried in this issue under the head, "They Sort the Dross."

ONE OF THE BEST and most important in years . . . that's the label being put on the 1953 National Wool Growers Association's annual convention. Special panel discussions aimed at solving wool growing problems are being lined up. You can acquaint yourself with the program of business and ideas for spare-time activities in the story, "Follow Me," all to be found in this issue beginning on page 9.

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### SHORT RESIGNS FROM USDA

Romeo E. Short, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and director of the Department's Foreign Agricultural Service, resigned on the 28th of September, for reasons of health. John H. Davis, director of Commodity Marketing and Adjustment and president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, was appointed by Secretary Benson to replace Mr. Short.

Under the shift, Mr. Davis relinquished his commodity marketing and adjustment and CCC duties and Howard H. Gordon, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, became president of the CCC. Mr. Gordon will continue as PMA administrator.

(See page 12 for recent developments in the USDA.)

### HAMPSHIRE MEETING

The 64th annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association will be held at the Stock Yards Inn, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, December 2, 1953, it was recently announced by Helen Tyler Belote, secretary of the association.

A president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, and three directors from districts, as well as two directors at large will be elected at the meeting. Members of the association will be given a dinner at the Inn following the meeting.

### H. J. BURBACK RETIRES

Harold J. Burbach retired on October 23, after 32 years of Government service. At the time of his retirement he was serving as manager of the Colorado Land and Survey Office, Denver. Prior to that date he was associated with the Bureau of Land Management in other capacities and with its predecessor, the Grazing Service. He took the Civil Service examination for grazer and was the first appointed in the United States from this list, starting at Grand Junction, Colorado. Before moving to Denver, he served as regional chief of the soil and moisture operations for both Colorado and Utah.

Mr. Burbach has contributed information and articles to the National Wool Grower during his fine career.

Ray R. Best, Fresno, California, will succeed Mr. Burbach at Denver. Mr. Best has been agriculture economist with the Bureau of Reclamation while in Fresno.

The National Wool Grower



## SPECIAL ASSISTANT SELECTED

Walter Thurston, former United States ambassador to several Latin American countries including Mexico, has been appointed as a special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, to serve as U. S. director of the Mexican-United States Commission for the Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth-Disease in Mexico. The announcement was made on October 16, by Secretary Benson.

## STOCKMEN'S COURSE SCHEDULED

Washington State College's fourth annual Stockmen's Short Course will be held December 6 through 11, at the College in Pullman, Washington. The course is sponsored by the WSC Department of Animal Husbandry in cooperation with other departments of the Institute of Agricultural Sciences, and Washington stockmen's organizations.

Up-to-the-minute information concerning stockmen and their needs will be discussed at this course. Registration fee for the course is \$7.50 for one day or \$15 for two days or more. Each student will receive a copy of "The Stockman's Handbook."

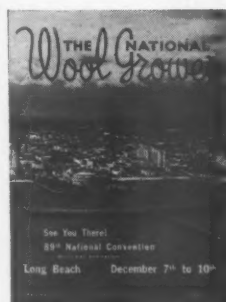
Enrollment may be made by writing Dr. M. E. Ensminger, Chairman, Department of Animal Husbandry, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. Any information may be obtained by writing Dr. Ensminger.

## "LIVESTOCK MAN OF THE YEAR"

W. Hugh Baber, superintendent of the Llano Seco Rancho, Chico, California, and former president of the California Wool Growers Association, has been selected to receive the San Francisco Chamber's annual award as California's "Livestock Man of the Year."

Mr. Baber will be presented with the award during "San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Night at the Cow Palace," October 31 as a special feature of the Grand National Livestock Exposition.

## THE COVER



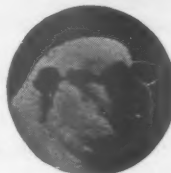
It's the site of the 89th National Wool Growers' Convention, where members will gather with their friends December 7 to 10 to consider the industry's difficulties, outline a program for future action, meet old friends and generally have a good time. All plans, at least, are being made with these objectives in mind. Most of the activities will take place in the Municipal Auditorium, the beautiful building shown in the foreground.

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Morrison's Feeds and Feeding .....	7.00
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Saunderson's Western Stock Ranching .....	5.00
Selden's Livestock Health Encyclopedia .....	7.50
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Volume XLIII

NOVEMBER, 1953

Number 11

414 PACIFIC NATIONAL LIFE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

EDITORS: J. M. JONES and IRENE YOUNG

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

# A YEAR OF DECISION

by Executive Secretary J. M. (Casey) Jones

OUR domestic sheep industry must maintain unity in solving the problems facing it in this year of decision. It has been the practice of the Washington representatives of the National Wool Growers Association to cooperate with and assist not only the legislative branch of Government, but also the executive branch in working out solutions to various industry problems brought about largely by Governmental action.

From the time of the enactment of the Trade Agreements Act in 1934, through the war periods which brought O.P.A., O.P.S. and other restrictions, the industry has presented its case factually and honestly to the various Governmental bodies. The forecasts made have been borne out, but the advice has not been heeded in any large measure. As a consequence the domestic sheep industry has declined since 1942 by 45 percent and the outlook is for another drop of a million stock sheep in 1953 even in the face of pronouncements by both the legislative and executive branches of the need for increased production of the strategic commodities which the industry produces.

In this legislative year (1st session of the 83rd Congress) the industry has carried out every legal and legitimate means available to help solve these problems. The industry has gone through two Section 22 investigations within a period of 12 months (a device supposed to protect an agricultural price support program from unfair foreign import competition); finally secured, after Uruguay had dumped the major part of her wool surplus, a countervailing duty on wool top; defeated the adopting of the "injury test" to the Customs Simplifications Act, which, if passed, would have further weakened the chances of protection against countries manipulating their currencies and using other devices to circumvent our tariff laws; suffered defeat on the extension of the Trade Agreements Act without an opportunity to be heard, because the Government wanted to study; asked for but were denied relief under the only new provision of the Trade Agreements Act, that which permits the President to use emergency powers to protect a Government support program; worked closely with the Department of Agriculture in an exploratory study on a long-range program for wool (the finest treatment and cooperation possible was given by the Department in this effort) and, finally, expressed to all branches of Government the willingness to assist in any and every way possible.

Therefore, your industry by unifying its

effort prior to the convening of the second session of the 83rd Congress will be ready to make the showing necessary to accomplish the job.

In the past the wool industry has attempted to fit itself in with all of agriculture, based on the concept of United States agriculture as one big farm with all branches fitting into one big plan. This is a mistake. The sugar producers learned this long ago. They have a special act because they, like wool, are different to the rest of agriculture. Wool and sugar are deficiency crops. All other major branches of agriculture are in balance or in surplus. Therefore, the same treatment for wool as for wheat and cotton does not work, as evidenced by declining production for wool and increasing surpluses for cotton and wheat. Consequently, different treatment must be applied.

This is not difficult of solution from the standpoint of working out a fair program. The difficulty arises in removing the inertia

of Government to act and impressing upon the Congress the extreme need of securing a fair and reasonable program. This is where every producer comes in. The Congress is alerted as to the need. Producers must see to it that every Senator and Congressman is acquainted with the specific requirements of the industry. All producers, although presently united on the objective to be achieved, must unite on a method that will do the job. The Administration must approve of the method to secure its accomplishment, but unless they are willing to take decisive action and get over the idea of continuous delay and study, a bitter struggle is in the outlook for the next session of Congress. Our industry must be ready for the challenge. A unified program must be determined at the 89th Annual Convention in December in Long Beach. Everyone is invited to attend and aid in the development of your National program. This will be a "year of decision" for the sheep industry.

## Lamb Program Outlined

PROCEDURE for organizing a lamb promotion program was outlined by the National Lamb Promotion and Research Committee at their first annual meeting, held in Salt Lake City, October 7.

Members of this committee, appointed on August 31, by President Ray W. Wiloughby following the general lamb promotion meeting in Ogden, Utah on August 22, include: S. P. Arbios, California, chairman; Jack Canning, Texas; John Noh, Idaho; James A. Hooper, Utah; Harold Cohn, Oregon; and Brett Gray, Colorado, secretary. The entire committee was present at the first meeting in Salt Lake City.

Acting upon a resolution made at the Ogden meeting, the committee moved that Chairman Arbios write the 20 packers who handle the largest volume of lambs in the United States and ask their cooperation in making a two-cent per head deduction on lambs. Other ways and means of financing the promotion program were also discussed.

The plan proposed by the committee calls for a separate lamb promotion section to be set up within the structure of the National Wool Growers Association. A competent individual would be employed to head this section, and sufficient secretarial help provided to help carry out the program. Promotion activities within the

framework of the program would occur as financial support makes it possible.

The director of the program would work with: The National Live Stock and Meat Board, The American Meat Institute, Federal and State agencies and institutions, National Chain Stores Association, National Association of Retail Stores, National Restaurant and Hotel Association, radio and television outlets, Women's Auxiliary, and any other avenues that may open.

The job would consist of presenting lamb to the public in the most attractive way possible. Helping to distribute lamb in any area at any time would also be part of this program.

Members of the committee and of the National Association staff have been appointed to present the proposed program to the State conventions prior to the National Convention in Long Beach.

Action on the committee's proposal will be taken at the National Convention following discussion of the entire lamb promotion problem by a panel composed of committee members and representatives of allied industries.

Next meeting of the National Lamb Promotion and Research committee has been scheduled for December 7, at the Wilton Hotel in Long Beach, California.





Long Beach Municipal Auditorium—Convention Headquarters

are your plans made?

## FULL CONVENTION PROGRAM SCHEDULED

**P**ANEL discussions will highlight the 89th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Long Beach, California, from December 7th to 10th. Three panels—Wool, Federal Lands and Lamb—have been especially arranged to provide an interesting, helpful and educational convention. Prominent men interested in the welfare of sheepmen will participate.

First discussion will come on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 8, under the special Wool Panel. Legislative, research, promotion and grower problems will be discussed by this panel group.

Members of the Lamb Promotion and Research Committee of the National Wool Growers Association will take part on the Lamb Panel that will begin discussion the morning of Wednesday, December 9. These men will present the problems of a lamb promotion program and proposed methods

of solving such problems. Desirable research will also be covered by this group.

Then on the afternoon of Wednesday, December 9, the Federal Lands Panel will take their place at the discussion table. There will be legislative and grower representation on this panel. Growers' use of Federal lands for grazing and the proposed bills H.R. 6787 and S. 2548, concerning the grazing use of National Forests, will be included in the panel topics.

All panel discussions will be held in the Exhibit Hall of the Long Beach Municipal Auditorium.

Questions from the floor will be invited by the various panels. There will be a special time allotted for a question and answer discussion at the end of each panel.

There are two changes in this year's program from customary procedure. This year committee sessions will not follow the open-

ing general session as in the past. The various committees will hold closed meetings following the panel discussions. The second change will be that the main convention social events will be held at the close of the convention, Thursday, December 10. These events will be a cocktail hour, a banquet, floor show and dance.

Center of activities will be the Long Beach Municipal Auditorium. The Wilton Hotel will also house some of the goings-on.

A complete outline of the convention program, including Women's Auxiliary events, is carried on accompanying pages of this issue, as is "Follow Me," a story telling of possible spare-time activities while in Long Beach. Reservation blanks for housing accommodations and for the Harbor Tour on the "Shearwater" are on page 10.

# 89th Annual National Wool Growers Association CONVENTION PROGRAM

(Subject to Change)

## Monday, December 7, 1953

### COMMITTEE MEETINGS

- 10:00 A.M. Executive Committee Meeting,  
National Wool Growers Association,  
Empire Room, (Lobby Floor), Wilton Hotel
- 2:00 P.M. Council of Directors' Meeting,  
American Wool Council, Inc.  
Empire Room (Lobby Floor), Wilton Hotel
- 7:30 P.M. Allied Wool Industry Committee Meeting,  
Empire Room (Lobby Floor), Wilton Hotel

### OTHER EVENTS

- 1:00 P.M. to  
8:30 P.M. Registration of Delegates,  
Lobby, Municipal Auditorium
- 1:00 P.M. Opening of Exhibits, Exhibit Hall,  
Municipal Auditorium
- 2:00 P.M. to  
5:00 P.M. General Reception and Kaffee Klatch  
Exhibit Hall, Municipal Auditorium

## Tuesday, December 8, 1953

- 8:00 A.M. to  
4:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates,  
Lobby, Municipal Auditorium
- 9:30 A.M. Band Concert, then  
Opening Convention Session, Exhibit Hall,  
Municipal Auditorium, Ray W. Willoughby  
—Presiding  
Invocation: Vicar Hiram B. Crosby, St.  
Thomas Episcopal Church, Long Beach,  
California  
Address of Welcome: Honorable Lyman B.  
Sutter, Mayor of Long Beach  
Address of Welcome: John Carr, Executive  
Vice President, Long Beach Convention and  
Visitors Bureau  
Response to Welcome: Don Clyde, Vice  
President, National Wool Growers Assn.  
President's Address: Ray W. Willoughby,  
San Angelo, Texas  
Auxiliary President's Address: Mrs. J. T.  
Murdock, President, Women's Auxiliary to  
the National Wool Growers Association,  
Heber City, Utah

Treasurer's Report: J. M. Jones, Salt Lake  
City, Utah

- 1:30 P.M. WOOL SESSION — Exhibit Hall, Municipal  
Auditorium, Ray W. Willoughby, Presiding  
WOOL PANEL — Legislative, Research, Pro-  
motion and Grower Representatives to  
Participate
- 4:00 P.M. EXECUTIVE SESSION  
Wool Committee: Committee Room One,  
Municipal Auditorium  
General Resolutions Committee: Committee  
Room Two, Municipal Auditorium

## Wednesday, December 9, 1953

- 9:00 A.M. to  
12:00 Noon Registration of Delegates, Room E,  
Municipal Auditorium
- 9:30 A.M. LAMB SESSION — Exhibit Hall,  
Municipal Auditorium  
LAMB PANEL  
Members of Lamb Promotion and Research  
Committee of the National Wool Growers  
Association to Participate
- 11:30 A.M. Executive Session  
Lamb Committee: Committee Room One,  
Municipal Auditorium  
Transportation Committee: Committee  
Room Two, Municipal Auditorium
- 2:00 P.M. FEDERAL LANDS SESSION — Exhibit Hall,  
Municipal Auditorium  
FEDERAL LANDS PANEL: Legislative and  
Grower Representatives
- 4:00 P.M. Executive Session  
Federal Lands Committee: Committee Room  
One, Municipal Auditorium  
Predatory Animal Committee: Committee  
Room Two, Municipal Auditorium  
Nominating Committee: Committee Room  
Three, Municipal Auditorium  
Budget Committee: Committee Room Four,  
Municipal Auditorium
- 8:00 P.M. FASHION SHOW: "MAKE IT YOURSELF—  
WITH WOOL"  
"MISS WOOL OF TEXAS"  
Concert Hall, Municipal Auditorium  
(Continued on page 8)

NATIONAL OFFICES: Auditorium ..... Room F  
Wilton Hotel ..... Room No. 5 (Arcade Floor)

NATIONAL AUXILIARY ROOM: Wilton Hotel.....Aviation Room

PRESS ROOM: Auditorium.....Room E

### Thursday, December 10, 1953

- 9:30 A.M. BUSINESS SESSION — Exhibit Hall, Municipal Auditorium, Ray W. Willoughby—Presiding  
Action on Committee Reports  
Election of Officers  
Other Business
- 1:00 P.M. LUNCHEON AND FINAL MEETING — EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Empire Room, Wilton Hotel
- 1:30 P.M. HARBOR BOAT TRIP ON THE "SHEAR-

WATER" — compliments of the Long Beach Harbor Department. Busses leave Wilton Hotel at 1:30 P.M.

- 5:45 P.M. COCKTAIL HOUR—Marine Room (2nd Floor) Wilton Hotel
- 6:45 P.M. BANQUET — Convention Hall, Municipal Auditorium
- 8:15 P.M. FLOOR SHOW — Concert Hall, Municipal Auditorium
- 9:45 P.M. DANCE — Convention Hall, Municipal Auditorium

## 25th Annual Convention WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

to the National Wool Growers Association — December 7-10, 1953

### HEADQUARTERS — AVIATION ROOM, WILTON HOTEL

#### Monday, December 7, 1953

- 1:00 P.M. to  
8:30 P.M. Registration of Delegates  
Lobby, Municipal Auditorium
- 1:00 P.M. Opening of Exhibits, Exhibit Hall, Municipal Auditorium
- 2:00 P.M. to  
5:00 P.M. General Reception and Kaffee Klatch,  
Exhibit Hall, Municipal Auditorium
- 4:30 P.M. Auxiliary Executive Meeting,  
Aviation Room, Wilton Hotel

#### Tuesday, December 8, 1953

- 8:00 A.M. to  
4:00 P.M. Registration of Delegates,  
Lobby, Municipal Auditorium
- 9:30 A.M. Joint Meeting with National Wool Growers Association, Exhibit Hall, Municipal Auditorium  
President's Address: Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas  
Auxiliary President's Address: Mrs. J. T. Murdock, Heber City, Utah
- 12:00 Noon Convention Picture, Outside Auditorium
- 1:30 P.M. WOOL SESSION (National Wool Growers Association), Exhibit Hall, Municipal Auditorium

#### Wednesday, December 9, 1953

- 9:00 A.M. to  
12:00 Noon Registration of Delegates  
Room F., Municipal Auditorium

- 9:00 A.M. Final Business Meeting — General Auxiliary Aviation Room, Wilton Hotel
- 9:30 A.M. LAMB SESSION (National Wool Growers Association), Exhibit Hall, Municipal Auditorium
- 1:00 P.M. Luncheon for Women and National Contestants, Marine Room, Wilton Hotel
- 2:00 P.M. FEDERAL LANDS SESSION (National Wool Growers Association) Exhibit Hall, Municipal Auditorium
- 8:00 P.M. FASHION SHOW: "MAKE IT YOURSELF—WITH WOOL"  
"MISS WOOL OF TEXAS"  
Concert Hall, Municipal Auditorium

#### Thursday, December 10, 1953

- 8:00 A.M. Breakfast Conference for Officers, State Presidents and Sewing Contest Directors with Miss Mary North, Aviation Room, Wilton Hotel
- 9:30 A.M. BUSINESS SESSION (National Wool Growers Association), Exhibit Hall, Municipal Auditorium
- 1:30 P.M. HARBOR BOAT TRIP ON THE SHEAR-WATER — Compliments of the Long Beach Harbor Department. Busses leave the Wilton Hotel at 1:30 P.M.
- 5:45 P.M. COCKTAIL HOUR — Marine Room (2nd Floor), Wilton Hotel
- 6:45 P.M. BANQUET — Convention Hall, Municipal Auditorium
- 8:15 P.M. FLOOR SHOW — Concert Hall, Municipal Auditorium
- 9:45 P.M. DANCE — Convention Hall, Municipal Auditorium

### Officers and Committee Chairmen

Mrs. J. T. Murdock, Heber City, Utah.....President  
Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Dubois, Idaho.....First Vice President  
Mrs. Rudie Mick, St. Onge, South Dakota.....Second Vice President  
Mrs. Emory Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah.....Secretary-Treasurer  
Mrs. Bonner Fitzgerald, Heber City, Utah.....Corresponding Sec'y

Mrs. Michael F. Hayes, Denver, Colorado.....Historian  
Mrs. S. E. Whitworth, Dillon, Montana.....Parliamentarian  
Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon.....Press Correspondent  
Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Dubois, Idaho.....Convention Contest Chairman  
Mrs. Roth Arthur, South State, California } Co-Chairmen,  
Mrs. Jay Broadbent, Huntington Park, California } Arrangement Committee



## MY NAME IS FUN

# Follow Me

**M**y name is Fun. I was born and raised in practically all parts of the world. But I'll tell you one place where I'm really liked. That's in Long Beach, California. The folks who live there are some of my best friends. And people who visit Long Beach, whether for a vacation, business, or both, always find me ready to play host to them. My name is Fun, and I wouldn't disappoint anyone.

I watch the convention schedules the year around, and I notice that early in December the National Wool Growers Association is holding its annual convention in Long Beach; so I'm going to spend my full time there from December 7th to the 10th. I may even linger a while longer if some of the wool growers decide to stay over for a few days so they will have time to visit the multitude of interesting spots in the Long Beach area.

Why don't you follow me, and I'll take you on a brief trip through this talked-about area. Let's go first to the beach. Everyone always looks forward to seeing the ocean, so grab your hat, and let's meander down towards the Golden Strand, seven miles of beautiful beaches which label this area "The Play Spot of the Pacific."

Well, we're here. That didn't take long, did it? It's just a few minutes walk from anywhere in the convention area. Look out there. You can see the "Rainbow Pier." It's capable of holding 75,000 persons at one time without crowding.

Over there you can see one of the most exciting roller coasters in the world. Come on. Let's walk over there. It'll only take a minute.

And here we're on the Pike, one of the world's largest entertainment centers. Here you can find practically any-

thing you like in the way of entertainment. There's swimming . . . different thrill rides . . . dancing . . . eating . . . theatres . . . a penny arcade . . . bingo . . . and many other exciting games.

Let's go look through that telescope. With it you can see out over the ocean for a mile or more. Look! There's a big freighter coming into the Port of Long Beach. I believe you are going to take a sea-excursion on the "Shearwater" in the Port, aren't you? What? It's free of charge too? That sounds like fun. Think I'll tag along.

Where to from here? Well, we could go uptown, and visit a few of the many exciting and unique Long Beach shops. As you know, Long Beach is famous for its many fine men's shops. And, of course, the women won't be outdone.

I've an idea. Let's go over to this stand and have some shrimps, and I'll tell you about the history of Long Beach. You see, even with all of its lusty expansion, Long Beach maintains its early charm as a friendly city and is host to countless thousands of vacation visitors, tourists, and convention-goers annually.

These shrimps are good, aren't they?

Well, in 1911 the State of California made a grant to the City of Long Beach of the tidelands, to be held in trust for the harbor and other public purposes. A development from this fund is the present man-made, world-famous Port of Long Beach, where now millions of tons of shipping are handled every year. Then in 1921, oil was discovered on Signal Hill. Those are the pumps that you see dotting the horizon.

Are you through with your shrimps? You'd like to go on a fishing trip? Well, there are many fishing boats that leave

(Continued on page 23)



**FISHING**  
In Long Beach Harbor

**MUSIC**  
For Your Listening Pleasure



Let's Take A

## Boat Ride



### RESERVATION BLANK harbor boat trip on the Shearwater

The Long Beach Harbor Department is very graciously offering convention delegates a complimentary tour of the Long Beach Harbor on an enclosed boat called the "Shearwater." The tour is scheduled for Thursday afternoon, December 10, 1953. So that an accurate count can be made of those wishing to take the tour and so proper arrangements can be made, please make your reservations for the boat trip now.

National Wool Growers Association  
414 Pacific National Life Bldg.  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Gentlemen:

Please reserve a place for \_\_\_\_\_ people on the Harbor Boat Trip on the Shearwater for the complimentary tour to be provided by the Long Beach Harbor Department on Thursday afternoon, December 10, 1953. Names of those for whom reservations are requested are listed below.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.(Signed)  
\_\_\_\_\_.(Address)

## Long Beach Convention Reservation Blank

The center insert in the June Wool Grower gives a full list of hotel and motel accommodations available for the 89th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, December 7-10, 1953 at Long Beach, California. Please refer to it in filling out this blank. Plan to stay for the banquet, floor show and dance, which this year are scheduled for December 10, the closing day.

### THIS APPLICATION MUST BE USED IN REQUESTING RESERVATIONS HOTEL/MOTEL RESERVATION APPLICATION

Mail to: NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION  
414 Pacific National Life Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Please reserve \_\_\_\_\_ (Singles) at \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Rate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Doubles) at \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Rate)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Suites) at \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Rate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Twins) at \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Rate)

for the 89th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, December 7-10, 1953.

Give your 1st, 2nd and 3rd choice for hotel or motel. We will attempt to make reservation at hotel or motel of your first choice. If rooms are all taken at the hotel or motel prior to receipt of reservation we will try hotel of second choice, etc.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1st Choice; \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd Choice; \_\_\_\_\_ 3rd Choice  
Please include deposit of \$5.00 for each person. Do not send cash.

Arrival Date \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ (Hour) Departure Date \_\_\_\_\_

Rooms requested above will be occupied by: (please print or type and use extra sheet if necessary.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.(Signed)  
\_\_\_\_\_.(Address)

# from State Presidents



Robert W. Lockett  
Arizona



Raymond Anchordoguy  
California



Frank Meaker  
Colorado



John Noh  
Idaho



S. E. Whitworth  
Montana



Chandler B. Church  
Nevada



Gerald E. Stanfield  
Oregon



Warren E. Johnson  
South Dakota



Penrose B. Metcalfe  
Texas



Don Clyde  
Utah



Russell D. Brown  
Washington



Harold Josendal  
Wyoming

## SUPPORT OR PROTECTION, THERE'S NO ALTERNATIVE

THERE is no question in my mind but what the sheep industry is being deliberately sacrificed in order to provide dollars for wool producing foreign countries. The bureaucrats and some politicians should stop evading and admit it. We the sheepmen must continue our efforts in attempting to prove they are wrong in their thinking and it is going to take some doing.

We must have either price supports in an amount sufficient to equal costs of production and show enough profit over a period of years to liquidate present indebtedness, or else have sufficient protection from foreign imports to accomplish the same thing. Our products, lamb, mutton and wool, must show a greater net return to the grower or the industry definitely faces extinction in this Nation. Production costs under present conditions cannot be brought into line with the prices we are forced to accept.

We cannot exist under a partly subsidized and partly free economy any more than the Nation can exist part free and part slave. It is like a house with supports under three corners and nothing under the fourth. We are reluctantly being forced into begging the Government for help, by some segments that have been riding the "grave train" and are not disposed to get off. A socialistic form of Government is being forced upon us, not by the Administration, but by a large percentage of the people themselves. They know not, or they care not, whither we are bound. Benjamin Franklin's warning of many decades ago

is still true today. He said, "If you sacrifice your liberty for security, you will surely lose them both."

—S. E. Whitworth

September 27, 1953

## EVERY WOOL GROWER— MAKE AN INVESTMENT

SOME growers make an investment when sheep are high, but the best investment is when they are low.

**WOOL GROWERS:** The money you contribute to your organization is a sound investment and should not be looked upon as an expense. It is just as necessary as the money you spend for feed to raise more wool and lambs, and if your State and National officers are to help find a solution to a better and stable market for your product **THEY MUST HAVE YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT!** There was never a time when the need for a strong wool growers' organization was greater than NOW.

We not only need strong moral support but financial as well. The National Wool Growers Association should have sufficient funds in the treasury to carry on the necessary tariff fight and also a good advertising campaign for the sale of lamb and wool products. The large eastern interests that are fighting us on our wool tariff are spending thousands of dollars while we are spending pennies. Money still talks! If our industry is to survive each grower must make the necessary investment — not in sheep but in dues — to the organization to protect a cost-plus-a-profit in the industry.

—Frank Meaker

October 17, 1953

## WELCOME TO CALIFORNIA, SITE OF THE CONVENTION

CALIFORNIA welcomes the members of the National Wool Growers Association and their allied industries who will attend the 89th Annual Convention at Long Beach, December 7-10. Many Californians will be in attendance there.

We have just had a good rain in northern California.

Elmer Brown, in Sonoma County, along the Coast reports one and one-half inches, with the ground wet four inches. Humboldt County farther north also had excellent rains (October 17-18). This will start the grass in good shape in his district. The North Coast section of California annually carries over 460,000 sheep, practically all on fenced pastures.

Lambing is now under way in California and will continue until April. In the Sacramento Valley, where I live, there are some 650,000 sheep. In Yolo County, southern portion of the valley, Bob McKenzie and Lewis are now lambing on the old Bemerly ranch. Also a number of others are lambing in that section. Many sheepmen in this same valley are head over heels harvesting rice, hoping to get their rice to the driers before the heavy rains which may materialize in late October or early November.

Those of us in the northern Sacramento Valley are starting to move our sheep out of the National Forests, either to barley stubble near Tulalake adjoining Oregon, or bringing them back to the Valley.

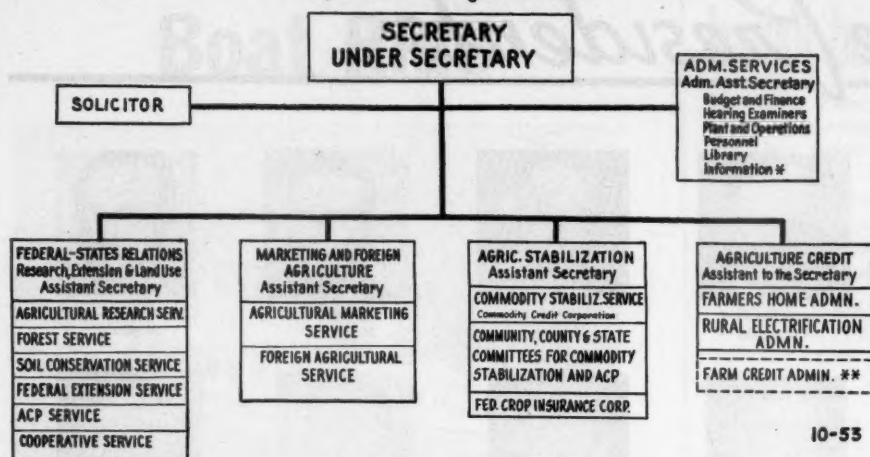
Lambing is either well advanced or getting under way in the San Joaquin Valley south of the Sacramento Valley, another

(Continued on page 44)



# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Proposed Reorganization



10-53

## Under Four Main Heads

**P**ROPOSAL for streamlining the U. S. Department of Agriculture was released by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson on October 13. Under the plan the Production and Marketing Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics will cease to have separate entities and their functions will be transferred to other services. Otherwise, the reorganization is largely one of re-grouping of several agencies under four main heads as shown in the chart and as follows:

1. **Federal-State Relations**, whose administrator or head will be Assistant Secretary J. Earl Coke. Included in this group head will be Agricultural Research Service, Forest Service, Federal Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Conservation Program Service and Cooperative Service.

2. **Marketing and Foreign Agriculture**, which Assistant Secretary John H. Davis will administer. Agencies in this group will be the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Foreign Agricultural Service.

3. **Agricultural Stabilization**. Howard H. Gordon, who has been administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and was recently appointed to the post of president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, it is believed will be made Assistant Secretary to head up the Agricultural Stabilization Group.

4. **Agricultural Credit**, which will be administered by Assistant Secretary Robert L. Farrington. Included in this group would be Farmers Home Administration and Rural Electrification Administration. The Farm Credit Administration will be set up as an independent agency on December 5.

Each of these groups will report to the Secretary of Agriculture along with the

\*Decision regarding Information will await further study.

\*\*Public Law 202 establishes the Farm Credit Administration as an independent agency. The Secretary of Agriculture names one of the 13 board members.

Administrative Service headed by Administrative Assistant Secretary Ralph Roberts and the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, Karl Loos.

The functions coordinated under the four groups are stated in the U. S. Department of Agriculture release covering the reorganization as follows:

### FEDERAL-STATES RELATIONS

#### Agricultural Research Service

It is proposed that this Service conduct all of the production and utilization research of the Department (except forestry research) and the inspection, disease and pest control and eradication work closely associated with this research. The Administrator of this Service would also be responsible for the coordination of all research of the Department.

Under the proposal the research, inspection, disease and pest control work now in the bureaus of the Agricultural Research Administration would be reorganized and regrouped. The aim is to gather together the research and the regulatory work from scattered locations within the present Agricultural Research Administration and thus provide two main activities with clear lines of authority—the research work in one group and the inspection and control work in another.

Related research activities would be moved from other agencies into this Service as follows:

- (1) The farm management and land use research from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
- (2) The soil conservation research from the Soil Conservation Service.
- (3) Certain grass and range manage-

ment research from the Forest Service.

- (4) Cotton ginning and processing research from the Production and Marketing Administration.
- (5) The administration of the Insecticide Act and the poultry meat inspection work from the Production and Marketing Administration.
- (6) Research development work from the Technical Collaboration Branch of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

### Forest Service

This Service would continue to be responsible for promoting the conservation and best use of the Nation's forest resources.

The following activities would be transferred to this Service:

- (1) The management of publicly owned lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act from the Soil Conservation Service.
- (2) The forest disease and pest research and control work from the Agricultural Research Administration.

### Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service would continue as the Department's technical service agency in the field of soil and water conservation and flood prevention. As such it will aid in bringing about physical adjustments in land use and in use of water to conserve natural resources and reduce the hazards of floods and sedimentation. The State offices of the Soil Conservation Service would be given greater responsibility for program formulation and execution by discontinuing the Regional Offices and transferring the functions principally to the State offices.

### Federal Extension Service

The Federal Extension Service would continue to have the leadership for all general educational programs. This Service would act as the liaison between the Department and the Land Grant Colleges, Agricultural Extension Service.

All work of the Technical Collaboration Branch of the Foreign Agricultural Service other than that relating to research would be transferred to this Service.

### Agricultural Conservation Program Service

Not affected by this reorganization, except for change in name.

### Cooperative Research and Service Division

This Division, transferred from the Farm Credit Administration by Public Law 202, 83rd Congress, would be placed in the

Federal-States Relations group. The Division would carry on analysis and service activities with farmer cooperatives.

## MARKETING AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

### Agricultural Marketing Service

The marketing and distribution functions of the Department would be centralized in this Service. This includes marketing research and related statistical and economic research; marketing services, including crop and livestock estimates, market news, standardization, grading, inspection and classification of farm products; and marketing and regulatory acts, including marketing agreements and orders. The Administrator of this Service would also be responsible for the coordination of all statistical work of the Department.

The following activities would be transferred to this Service from other agencies:

- (1) All research, analytical and statistical work, including crop and livestock estimates, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, except the farm management and land use research transferred to the Agricultural Research Service.
- (2) The off-farm handling, transportation and storage research activities from the Agricultural Research Administration.
- (3) The marketing research and marketing services work from the Production and Marketing Administration.
- (4) The administration of marketing and regulatory acts, including marketing agreements and orders from the Production and Marketing Administration.
- (5) Work relating to food distribution, including the school lunch program, administration of Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935, and food trade activities from the Production and Marketing Administration.
- (6) The Commodity Exchange Authority which administers the Commodity Exchange Act would be placed in this Service.

### Foreign Agricultural Service

This Service would have primary responsibility for matters pertaining to agricultural trade and relationships with foreign areas. Certain functions relating to import controls under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and import control under the Defense Production Act would be transferred to this Service.

## AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION

### Commodity Stabilization Service

This Service would be responsible for ad-

justment activities including acreage allotments and marketing quotas, the stabilization of sugar production, price support, foreign supply programs, commodity disposal and administration of the International Wheat Agreement. Personnel and facilities of the Commodity Stabilization Service would be utilized in administration of Commodity Credit Corporation programs.

All these functions and activities would be transferred from the Production and Marketing Administration.

### Community County and State Committees

The Community, County and State Committees (the present PMA Committees) through which the Commodity Stabilization Service activities and the Agricultural Conservation Program are carried out in the field would be placed in this group.

### Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

Not affected by this reorganization.

## AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

### Farmers Home Administration

Not affected by this reorganization.

### Rural Electrification Administration

Not affected by this reorganization.

These proposals are being made, according to the USDA release, "after consultation with Congressional agricultural leaders, the National Agricultural Advisory Commission, representatives of land grant colleges, representatives of the President's Committee on Reorganization of the Government, farm organization leaders and others."

While considerable controversy is developing to the proposed change in the status of the Soil Conservation Service, it is believed that approval will be given to the proposal, which is made up under authority in Reorganization Plan No. 2.

(Secretary Benson put the above reorganization program into effect, with a few minor changes, November 2, with the approval of President Eisenhower.)

# Range Research Chief Named

ELBERT H. Reid has been named chief of the Division of Range Research at the new Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station with headquarters at Fort Collins, Colorado. Mr. Reid formerly was assistant chief of the Division of Range Research of the Forest Service in Washington, D. C., and in that capacity has become intimately acquainted with range problems throughout the United States. Mr. Reid received his forestry degree at the University of Washington and studied range management at the University of California at Berkeley. He entered the Forest Service in 1935 and has been in range research since 1937. Prior to going to the Washington office in 1948, he was at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station where he was in charge of the Blue Mountain Research Center at La Grande, Oregon for several years. He has also conducted special range-watershed studies for the Forest Service.

The present Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station includes the former Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Stations. In his new assignment Mr. Reid will head up range research activities of the Forest Service in the areas formerly served by both these forest and range experiment stations, including Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

# BLM Study Group

SECRETARY of the Interior Douglas McKay has announced the six members of a survey team which will begin its study on October 26 of the Bureau of Land Management's organization and operations. This is one of several groups now analyzing Interior operations to improve administrative methods and effecting economy without impairing essential services. The BLM report is expected to be completed not later than December 20, 1953.

Members of the team are: Floyd Hart, president and general manager, Timber Products Company, Medford, Oregon, chairman; Philip D. Macbride, lawyer, Seattle, Washington; Paul Hunt, vice president and general manager, Park City Mining Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Hunt is a former Lieutenant Governor of Utah. Three Department of the Interior officials complete the team. They are: Robert Efteland, Technical Review Staff, secretary; Robert Coote, Technical Review Staff and Theodore Taylor of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

## STIFF LAMB DISEASE ROBS YOU OF YOUR PROFIT!

REX WHEAT GERM OIL will prevent and cure stiff lamb disease in your flock.

Write for free booklet and prices.

**REX** MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS

*Meet Miss  
Sweater  
Girl of  
1953*



FINALISTS IN THE "MISS SWEATER GIRL" COMPETITION await the selection of 1953's new "Miss Sweater Girl" at the climax of the annual contest in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York. Winner of the title is Cindy Wood, (third from left) of Philadelphia, chosen for her ability to look in a wool sweater as "all women of taste and discrimination would like to look."

(Wool Bureau Photographs)

**THE NEW SWEATER QUEEN** — Chosen for sweatered beauty, 23-year-old Cindy Wood of Philadelphia reigns as the Nation's new "Miss Sweater Girl." Crowning her is 4-year-old Karen Waters of New York, who was named "Miss Sweater Girl, 1973," the sweater queen of the future. The event marked the opening of National Sweater Week.

**THE GINGERBREAD CASTLE**, Hamburg, N.J., is the scene of a children's fashion sequence filmed by Pathe Newsreels through the cooperation of The Wool Bureau. The sequence will appear in newsreels in some 8,000 theaters throughout the country during early October. Clothes from The Wool Bureau's fall children's wear promotion are featured in the film. "Hansel and Gretel," dressed in virgin wool costumes, show the children in the film about the fantastic fairy-tale playground.

*Fashions in Wonderland*





# Australian Wool Leader Visits United States

I have not heard nor seen on paper any statement in Australia advocating a reduction in the wool tariff," Mr. M. R. Blaikie, secretary of the Graziers' Federal Council of Australia and the Australian Wool Growers' Council, told Secretary J. M. Jones of the National Wool Growers Association in its Salt Lake office on October 26. He made no statement on the attempt of U. S. growers to have the tariff increased.

The Graziers' Council, composed of both sheep and cattle men, is primarily concerned with the wage rates for shearing and station hands, etc. and represents the employers before the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, the body which adjusts the rates of pay for various types of workers. All workers are strongly unionized in Australia, Mr. Blaikie said, but since 1890 when arbitration came in, there have been no major upsets between employers and employees.

The Graziers' Council is a voluntary organization set up on a similar basis to the National Wool Growers Association; that is, it is composed of district or state groups with individual graziers paying dues at the local or state level. Mr. W. A. Gunn, whom many U. S. sheepmen have met, is president of the Graziers' Federal Council.

The Australian Wool Growers' Council, another body organized at the Federal level, is concerned purely with wool marketing. Presently there is a movement to unite the Wool Growers' Council and the Federal Graziers' group. Mr. Blaikie, as stated above, is secretary of both groups.

"Wool," said Mr. Blaikie, "is the one major commodity in Australia that operates in a free market. All others operate under a two-price system." The latter, of course, is similar to that currently proposed in some areas for the solution of the wheat and other farm problems in the United States.

The cattle industry, Mr. Blaikie said, also works on a practically free market. But Australia has a 15-year contract under which the United Kingdom agrees to buy all the beef, mutton and lamb that Australia has for export at a "satisfactory price." The quantity under the contract is unlimited but the price is flexible. At present the price is fixed on a government-to-government basis and the price scale is based on cost of production. The major costs of production are worked out and then applied to the price (similar to our parity).

The United Kingdom purchase plan will probably revert to a trader-to-trader basis whenever the U. K. has a sufficient or over-supply. The United Kingdom purchases 40 to 50 percent of its meat require-

ments. At one time Argentina was one of its main sources of meat.

While the United Kingdom is the traditional market for Australian meat exports, Australia would like to diversify its exports, send them to different countries so that it will not be dependent upon one country alone. Australia would like, Mr. Blaikie said, to export meat to the U. S. but



Senator McCarran inspects Bota as Robert Franklin and Lucio Iturri look on.

## NEVADA CELEBRATES McCARRAN DAY

SENATOR Pat McCarran was recently honored by his home State, when the Governor of Nevada declared Friday, September 18, Statewide Senator McCarran Day. Almost every national and State organization in Nevada honored the Senator, including the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Many plaques were presented and various other honors given the Senator. The wool industry presented Senator McCarran with a Bota, the traditional goatskin wine bag of the Basque shepherders. At the special instruction of President Ray W. Wiloughby of the National Wool Growers Association, President John Bidegaray of the California Range Association, Robert Franklin represented the wool growing industry at the ceremonies.

A shepherd who came into the United States under one of the McCarran sponsored bills, Lucio Iturri, joined Franklin in presenting the Bota to the Senator on behalf of all shepherders in the industry.

The Knights of Columbus also honored the Senator with a silver lifetime membership plaque. The shrine creating the mythical temple of Padraic (Arabic for Patrick), presented a green fez for his work to humanity and the United States.

A well deserved tribute!

through the years that has not been found too practical since we produce such a large supply of meat products. "We are conscious," Mr. Blaikie said, "that we will never sell meat here if it reaches your country when your supply is sufficient. Australia would like to sell here, however, from time to time when a shortage of meat occurs, due to drought or similar conditions."

While not too familiar with the details of New Zealand's agreement with the United Kingdom, Mr. Blaikie was under the impression that they were operating under short-term contracts.

The importance of wool to Australia is indicated, Mr. Blaikie said, by the fact that between 70 to 80 percent of its dollar income is from that commodity. Wool also makes up 40 percent of the value of its exports.

Mr. Blaikie expects to be in this country for some three months and hopes to be able to attend some of the State wool growers' meetings coming up in November. This will enable him to make first-hand contacts with domestic wool growers and to leave with them a more accurate understanding of the Australian viewpoint than is obtainable from articles appearing in the press. He is a very intelligent and friendly gentleman.

## In Memoriam

### DOUGLAS CLARK

SOUTHERN Utah lost one of its most prominent citizens when Douglas Clark, about 51, died suddenly of a heart attack on October 15 in Cedar City. At the time of his death Mr. Clark was chairman of the Iron County Commission and very active in livestock circles.

In 1948 Mr. Clark was elected vice president of the Utah Wool Growers Association and served faithfully to 1949. Prior to his election to this position he was a member of the board of directors of the Utah Association. Mr. Clark had served on many southern Utah livestock committees and was one of Cedar City's best known citizens.

He was widely known by representatives of the livestock industry in the western States, having at one time or another extended his operations into Idaho, Nevada, and California.

A native of Parowan, he was orphaned at an early age when his parents died within a short time of each other. He spent most of his childhood with foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Higbee of Cedar City. He attended Cedar City public schools and the Branch Agricultural College.

He married the former Lillian Smith of Cedar City, who with several sons and daughters survives him. He also is survived by his foster mother, Mrs. May M. Higbee, Cedar City.

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New York 20, N. Y.

The National Wool Grower

# Antibiotics for Lambs

by L. C. LUCE, B. H. SCHNIDER, E. D. TAYSOM, and E. E. GOODWIN

**T**HE beneficial effects of antibiotics for nonruminants (swine and poultry) are well established. Experimental results from studies of antibiotics for ruminants (cattle, sheep, and horses) are meager and not conclusive. However, most of the research conducted on antibiotics for calves indicates some beneficial effect on the rate of gain in weight and on the incidence and severity of scours.

In 1950 and 1951, numerous workers found that aureomycin and other antibiotics increased the growth rate of pigs, helped prevent "runty" pigs, reduced scours and reduced the incidence of enteritis in pigs. Also, in 1951, an aureomycin feed supplement was found to greatly increase the rate of growth of dairy calves up to twenty-four weeks of age. Eight-day-old dairy calves fed aureomycin until seventeen weeks of age gained 20 percent more than controls. Cornell workers found that aureomycin, improved the growth of calves in the first eight weeks of life. These workers and others also noted that calves fed aureomycin had fewer cases of scours and the cases of scours that did occur were less severe and of shorter duration than the controls. Workers at the Kansas and South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Stations have obtained increased weight gains with feeder lambs when fed antibiotics. In one trial, Jordan of South Dakota reported considerable death loss in the control lots, but very little in the lots fed aureomycin.

It is evident that there is a need for further work with antibiotics to determine its place in the nutrition of young lambs. Washington, with 326,000 sheep and lambs, produced nineteen million pounds of mutton and lamb in 1952. It is estimated that between 15 and 20 percent of the lambs born are lost before they reach weaning age. Most of these deaths occur during the first few days and weeks after birth. Part of the death losses results from scours and other digestive disorders. Also, it seems logical that the maximum rate of gain may not be made by a great number of lambs because of such disorders of a less severe nature.

This experiment was designed to deter-

mine the effect of antibiotics on growth rate and survival of young lambs. All of the Hampshire lambs from the College flock were used, and the lambs were assigned to the respective treatment at birth.

## Treatments

- Treatment 1 Control group (no antibiotics).
- Treatment 2 10 mgm. aureomycin per lamb per day for 14 days.
- Treatment 3 10 mgm. aureomycin per lamb per day for 21 days.
- Treatment 4 10 mgm. aureomycin per lamb per day from 7 days of age to weaning.
- Treatment 5 10 mgm. aureomycin per lamb per day (in creep feed) from 3 weeks of age to weaning.

## Results

All of the lambs made similar gains with no great difference from any treatment. Groups (four and five), which received aureomycin to weaning, did not make as much total gain as the other groups, but the difference was small.

The results from this experiment indicate that the control groups of lambs gained weight as fast as any of the groups, and that the two groups that received aureomycin until weaning gained less weight than did the other three groups.

There was no difference in death loss in any of the groups; each group lost one lamb during the trial period except group four, which lost more. There were no cases of scours in any of the groups and no difference in general health or appearance.

## Conclusion

Groups one, two, and three made higher total gain than did groups four and five. The use of aureomycin did not give increase in weight over the control group. The lambs that received aureomycin until weaning did not gain weight as fast as the control group or the groups that received aureomycin for a shorter period of time. There was no difference in survival rate between the groups. There was no difference in the health of the lambs in any of the groups.

## What It Costs You

**S**ECRETARY of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, on September 28, 1953 addressed the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture at Niagara Falls, New York on the subject of "Our Mutual Task."

"We must be aware of the price we pay when we place more and more of our lives in the hands of centralized Government—for, believe me, gentlemen, we do pay a price," Mr. Benson said.

"Let me cite a few facts. From 1930 to 1949, the number of people employed in State and local Government increased 50 percent. In that same period the number of civilians employed in the Federal Government increased at a rate six times as fast—or about 300 percent. Mind you, this is exclusive of the armed forces — this is civilian employment. If we include the armed forces — which in 1949 made up nearly half of the total Federal personnel —the number of Federal employees exceeds the combined total of State and local Government employees.

"It is reported that up to 1900 we had created 77 Federal agencies. From 1900 to 1930, 93 new agencies were added. But from 1930 to World War II—11 years only —228 new Federal agencies were added.

"Back in 1929, Federal non-military assets — excluding roads and streets — comprised less than ten percent of all Government-held capital assets. By 1946, the proportion had risen to 45 percent

"Government is the biggest banker—and the biggest borrower—in the country.

"It is the largest single employer.

"It operates the Nation's largest insurance company and it is the biggest single buyer of the goods our people produce.

"And, yes—it has the largest debt of all.

"In 20 of the past 23 years, the Federal Government has ended the year in the red—with a deficit. In only three years, during the entire period has the budget been balanced. The result is that from 1930 to the present the national Government has overspent its income by \$250 billion.

Our Government cannot continue to overspend its income indefinitely any more than your family or mine can do it. We must balance the budget. We in agriculture have an obligation to help. And indeed it is just good common sense that we should all put our shoulders to the wheel in this endeavor.

"It is high time we had an awakening to the dangers of excessive governmental adventures in business, too great centralization of power, and undue dependence on public agencies. In our agricultural policies we must seek, and we shall seek, to counteract this dangerous trend.

"Our people must remain free. Our economy must remain free.

"Individual freedom and citizenship responsibility depend upon the principle of helping the individual to help himself."

	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V
Average birth weight.....	9.37	9.15	8.44	9.02	9.11
Average weight 1 week.....	14.10	14.14	14.33	13.35	13.30
Average weight 2 weeks.....	18.38	18.41	18.87	17.10	16.11
Average weight 3 weeks.....	22.75	22.54	22.25	20.56	20.68
Average weight 4 weeks.....	26.98	26.85	27.59	24.42	24.04
Average weight 5 weeks.....	31.01	30.73	31.00	28.14	27.42
Average weight weaning 135 days.....	78.96	79.33	80.72	67.16	66.6





# Sagebrush Control in Beaverhead County Montana

by S. E. Whitworth

Burning destroyed 90  
percent of the big  
sagebrush.

**C**ONTROL of sagebrush is one factor of range management that offers great possibilities for sustained forage growth for greater livestock production. The burning of big sagebrush as a means of eradication and thus increasing carrying capacity on high altitude range lands has proved to be successful.

In this day of rapid population growth and diminishing range lands, and the possibility of shortages of meat, wool and other livestock products, we must ever be concerned about our grasslands and strive for more natural forage production. "Grass is the forgiveness of Nature . . . her constant benediction . . . forests decay, harvest perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. . . . It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world." (John James Ingalls, in *Blue Grass*.)

There are vast areas in Montana as well as in many sections of the western States where the eradication of sagebrush would greatly increase forage for livestock production. They are located on privately owned deeded land, on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and also on the U. S. National Forest lands. Dense stands extend from one to the other in many places where a cooperative plan of controlled burning could be carried out and the forage growth thus increased many, many times.

Some forest officials will privately admit that under certain conditions the controlled burning of badly lodged timber stands would be of considerable benefit, both from an increased forage standpoint and as a fire prevention measure. Forest officers are taught and indoctrinated to put out fires, not to start them. I do not wish to infer that this is wrong because nothing can be more devastating than a fire out of control, but fire used skillfully, under control, need

not be destructive. It can be put to use for the benefit of mankind.

In 1932, recognizing the need for a solution to the sagebrush problem, the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station of the Forest Service, in cooperation with the Fremont County Wool Growers' Association and the State of Idaho, undertook a study of the effects of burning and grazing management in dense sagebrush stands. From all that can be learned, good results followed this planned burning project and yet with a few minor exceptions, this program of controlled burning has never been extended to other areas.

With our ranges reaching the saturation point the time has arrived when something must be done to increase the production of our grasslands. Dry land farming, the withdrawal of large blocks of range land for National Parks, National Monuments, Army and Navy bombing ranges, and the Atomic Energy Commission have taken a tremendous acreage away from livestock grazing, so it becomes necessary to increase the carrying capacity of the range land left by every means available. The eradication of

sagebrush and other nonforage plants is one means of attaining that end.

Five years ago my brothers and I decided to do something about some of our range land which had become so densely overgrown with sagebrush that it was of little value. The little forage present was only about 30 percent available. What caused this heavy growth of brush to come in an area where years before there was only scattering plants is just conjecture, but it seems that it had gained rapidly after the dry years of the thirties. The fact that certain years were considerably below normal in rainfall caused the range to be overgrazed, leaving the sagebrush with very little competition from the weakened perennial grasses. However, it has been also noted that dense stands have developed on many areas of the National Forest where overgrazing to any material extent has not existed, so this theory may have its fallacies. At any rate dense stands of big sagebrush are creating a big problem for many stockmen on their deeded land, on leased land, and on the National Forest.

During the summer of 1947 we obtained approval from the Bureau of Land Man-

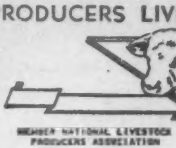
Heavy stands of grass  
four years later on  
the old burn.



agement to burn lands which we had leased and which joined our deeded land. The Forest Service took an active part in this case because the area joined the National Forest for five miles. The Forest Supervisor at that time, W. W. Wetzel, took a personal interest and he and his staff helped in every way possible. They helped in an advisory capacity and loaned us fire fighting equipment. They also made a study of types of grasses, weeds and shrubs, making check plots showing density and percentages of each. These plots were checked during the following three years to determine the results on a scientific basis. The County Extension Service and the County ACA also took an active interest in the project because of the bearing it would have on ranges in this area.

Considerable time was spent in making preparations before the actual burning took place. First a fire line was made along the forest boundary and along the north line with a bulldozer. There was a road on the east side and a creek on both the north and the south sides which served as fire guards. Along the fire lines at intervals fifty gallon barrels of water were placed on ridges and places where water was not otherwise available. Other equipment used included a pickup truck, a jeep, three propane torches, 5 Indian fire fighter pumps, some shovels and wet sacks. A final check was made along the entire length of the fire line and some back-firing was done in the evening when the humidity was fairly high. Every precaution was taken to reduce the chances of the fire jumping the fire line.

From what information we could gather from various sources, mainly Farmer's Bulletin No. 1948 U. S. Department of Agriculture, the best time to burn sagebrush is the latter part of August or the first part of September. During that period the humidity is fairly low, the grass has cured and will help carry the fire, the perennial grasses have scattered their seed and the sagebrush is just blooming. On the 6th of September conditions seemed to be right. There was a slight breeze blowing from the Southwest, the prevailing wind direction, and away from the forest boundary, so three men started firing with the propane torches. Conditions apparently were favorable and a wall of flame took off in a northeasterly direction. Black oily smoke boiled up and within thirty minutes almost a section of land was practically denuded. It was a fast, clean burn with very little brush left. It was estimated that at least 90 percent had been entirely burned except for stumps two or three inches high. There are two creeks and a road going through the center of the area dividing it into about four equal parts, so it was previously decided to burn it in sections, beginning with the north section. We faced our greatest hazard of the fire getting out of control when burning the first section, as after

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burning each successive area the burned out area continually increased leaving only one side to be concerned about.

It should be stressed that the utmost care must be taken in constructing the fire lines and every precaution taken to keep the fire under control at all times. Nothing should be done in a haphazard manner and nothing left to chance. Planned, controlled burning can be made to work for more available livestock forage, whereas uncontrolled fire can do the utmost damage and cause untold destruction. We had men patrolling the fire lanes with the Indian fire fighter pumps both afoot and in pickups. Although we managed to keep the fire confined within bounds there was a half hour or so of very high tension and apprehension.

The results on the original burn after five years, as well as the later burns, have been most gratifying. Without any artificial reseeding we now have a good stand of thrifty native perennial grasses and it is 100 percent available. It appeared the first year as if there would be some undesirable plant growth and poisonous weeds come in, but now they are not apparent. There was very little soil erosion from the washing down of the denuded slopes. The cost was negligible when compared to the benefits attained.

One of the most important factors to be

considered on a burned over area is the proper care and use for the years immediately following the burn. The first year it was not grazed at all with livestock but it was impossible to keep the game animals off a portion of it. They liked the young tender plants of grass and weeds. Elk, deer and antelope were on it almost constantly and certainly did not help in its rejuvenation. The second year we grazed it very lightly but since then we have given it ordinary use but not to the point of overgrazing. The result is that now the grasses are well established for the most part and are giving the new sagebrush plants sufficient competition to retard their growth and prevent their spreading. In some spots we do have thick stands coming in, but even so we will have at least ten or twelve years of unrestricted use.

We also plan to spray these dense spots of young sagebrush within the next few years with one of the brush killing ester compounds. On other unburned areas where the brush is too thin, or for other reasons burning is not practical, we are beating it down with an Olsen Roto-Beater. However, on areas where there are dense stands of big sagebrush, eradication by burning is a practice we intend to continue using. In this way, by using all available methods, it is believed that we can keep ahead of the sagebrush and it will never again become a problem in that area.





Here an Australian wool classer is engaged in what the industry calls bulk classing. Experience and skill are vital in this segregation operation.

## they sort the dross

by JOHN LOUGHLIN  
(Australian Official Photos)

**W**OOL sold to buyers from all over the world in 1951-52 earned Australia the handsome sum of £A307,787,000 (\$689,442,880).<sup>\*</sup> The clip covered a range of 1,500 different types of wool.

Every bale that leaves the sheep country in Australia carries a type-brand. And the reputation of the Australian brands on the world market stands high.

Credit for this true-to-label record is due largely to the skill of the wool classer—an expert whose prestige and function in the wool shed are akin to those of the wine taster in the cellar.

Many Australians who have been wondering recently why they overlooked the wool industry when they were choosing careers, have tried to correct that mistake. Wool production is out because of the huge capital outlay necessary. The shearers' life is a tough one. But an opening that attracted some attention was wool-

classing—especially in the light of published reports of wool classers' pay checks that reached £A100 (\$224.00) a week at the peak of the season.

Those who have tried to break into their ranks have learned that wool classing is one of Australia's more exclusive professions.

An exacting three-year course of study in wool science and classing in a textile college or technical school is far from being the biggest hurdle to be crossed. With a diploma hanging on his wall, the newcomer has to find a niche for himself in the industry. It's not easy. He has to sell himself. He has to establish a reputation among conservative sheepmen as a classer in whose hands they may safely entrust a wool clip that may be worth up to £A200,000 (\$448,000).

The sheepman selects his classer with

as much caution as he selects his doctor. Little more than a month after the last wool sales of the previous season are over, shearing begins on the western plains of Queensland and northern New South Wales, where the winter is mild enough for the sheep to do without their thick wool coats.

It extends southwards as the winter passes, through the Merino wool country of southern New South Wales, to Victoria and the island State of Tasmania, to South Australia and Western Australia. And the world's greatest wool clip begins to roll across the plains from the wool sheds to the railheads to be transported to the extensive wool stores of the selling centers.

Shearing is carried out in every wool shed, whether it handles 100 sheep or 100,000, by the same kind of closely coordinated team. It consists of the shearers,

shed hands, piece pickers, bale pressers, a machinery expert, a shearers' cook—and one wool classer. A foreman may be in charge of a big shed. But in a shed of, say fewer than 10 or 12 shearers, the wool classer is boss.

Station hands move the sheep up into the catching pens where the shearers can reach them. The shearers grab his sheep and lifts it into the shed beside his machine. His power-driven clippers move in short rapid strokes through the wool and the fleece falls away in one piece like a discarded garment. Shed hands move around picking up the fleeces and spreading them on a slatted table. Stained, dirty, burry, or inferior edges are "skirted" off; the fleece is rolled into a ball and carried to the wool classer's table.

The classer knows his wool. He knows it by feel. He knows it by sight. He knows all of its attributes, and he grades it according to well-defined spinning qualities.

Type, quality, soundness, length, color,

<sup>\*</sup>The 1952-53 check is about £400,000,000.

Shearers "on the board" at a sheep station in the famous Riverina Merino wool country of the State of New South Wales.



Shed hands at work in a typical wool shed scene on a sheep station in Australia. Here the fleeces are being made ready for classing.





and condition are factors he takes into account. The object of classing is to ensure that each bale will contain wool of a uniform quality or "count"—that means the fineness of the fiber and the number of hanks of yarn, each measuring 560 yards, that can be spun from a pound of tops.

He tests the soundness of the fiber by holding the staple taut and flicking the third finger of the right hand across it with a force equal to that required to press the trigger of a service rifle. This shows whether the fiber has the strength to stand the tension that would be placed on it in the combing process. Wool unsuitable for spinning into yarn is used for making cloths, tweeds, flannels, blankets, and felt.

Swiftly and with an instinct born of long experience, the classer mentally notes all the qualities that distinguish the various grades of spinning wool. He sinks his hand into the fleece and the feel of a handful of wool flashes data to his mind on its softness, its fineness, its length, density and elasticity. Good spinning wool, he knows, should be dense—and therefore fine—pleasant to the touch without being too soft, and with plenty of "crimp."

The Australian Wool Board's interesting study of the wool fiber in its publication "Concerning Wool," emphasizes the importance of these qualities.

Uniform length is important in spinning, to keep the yarn itself even, it says, and uneven lengths are sorted out before spinning. The crimp is the wave in the fiber and the smaller the crimp the finer the wool. In the earlier manufacturing processes it is combed out, but in the finishing treatment it tends to return to its natural shape and in the process tightens and strengthens the material, making it an excellent insulator.

Examined through a microscope the wool fiber is seen not as a fine smooth thread, but as a fiber with a protective outer layer of overlapping scales which grip on one another in the spinning process and add strength to the yarn. The main body of the fiber consists of long elastic cells. These give the fiber its most valuable attribute — its stretching quality. Stretched slowly in water, the fiber can be extended half as long again without breaking.

The classer—the expert, the connoisseur of wool—bending over a 12-pound fleece worth an average of 72 pence (69 cents) a pound, (last season), makes flash decisions on all of these things before tossing the fleece into its special bin.

As the bins fill, shed hands press the fleeces into bales—from 35 to 50 fleeces go

to a pack weighing from 280 to 300 pounds.

Errors of judgment by the classer can cost the sheepman money and reputation. When the wool reaches the big selling centers it is put on display on the wool floors. Brokers inspect the wool before the sales and select the lines they intend to bid for. They have the right to examine every bale, but in practice they pull two or three sample bales from a consignment and go through them carefully, studying the wool for uniform quality.

This is where the classer's work comes under its first acid test. Evenly classed wool commands the best competition and brings the best prices for its class. A bad

sample could affect the market prospects of a consignment.

Understandable, therefore, is the station owner's caution in engaging his classer. To get a hearing at a sheep station, a newcomer would need to carry with his diploma a sheaf of recommendations from the right people. Most young men fresh from a training course gain the skill that comes only from experience by working under supervision in the city wool stores where an increasing number of smaller wool stations are sending their wool for classing. In this way they make contacts among the producers. Later, if they go out to the stations, either they are already known,

*(Continued on page 41)*

The wool classer tells by feel and observation to which of the many grades a fleece belongs. He judges by type, quality, soundness, length, color, and condition. His object is to secure uniformity through each bale.



# For Classing Grease Wool

From Marketing Activities, September 1953

A system of classing grease wool, with staple lengths designated in inches for each grade, will be proposed for consideration of the wool industry in a report which will be released soon by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The report suggests a change in the current practice of indicating length classes for the various grades of wool by substituting inch measurements for the length nomenclature now in use.

The authors of the report, technologists in the Denver Wool Laboratory of the Production and Marketing Administration, stress that the proposed class measurements are suggested "subject to discussion and possible modification." At the same time, however, they emphasize that adoption of the measured staple length designations should be of benefit to practically everyone engaged in wool marketing.

## Basis of Recommendation

Wool is marketed on the basis of grade (degree of fineness of the fiber) and class (the length of staple or fiber within each grade). There are 6 principal market grades of wool ranging from "Fine" to "Common or Braid" and a varying number of length classes for each grade. Grading and classing are usually done in the same operation.

While grading of wool for fineness is recognized as the most important step in preparing wools for market or processing, length of staple also is very important since it is a physical characteristic which determines what the wool can be used for, its conversion cost, and its ability to produce the type and character of yarn or end product desired. To the producer it also influences the amount of clean wool contained in a fleece and therefore is important in any sheep and wool improvement program.

At present, the length classes used to indicate variations in length of staple within a grade are indefinite as to measured specifications. The terms used to describe them—Staple, Good French Combing, Average French, Short French, and Clothing and Stubby—generally are familiar only to those engaged in marketing or working closely with wool.

To secure information which would aid in the development of a system of classifying grease wool by length for marketing purposes and to better define the commercial length terminology, a study of staple length of wool was undertaken by PMA's

Livestock Branch at the Denver Wool Laboratory. During the course of the investigation, 149 lots of graded grease wool totaling 2,683,000 pounds, representing all commercial grades and covering wool clips from 1946 to 1949, inclusive of both Territory and Fleece wools, were examined.

On the basis of this study, interviews with members of the wool trade, and previous laboratory investigations, the report suggests, "subject to discussion and modification," the following grease wool staple length designations in inches for the various grades of wool:

Commercial Length Classes	Fine	1/2-Blood	3/4-Blood	1-Blood	Low 1/4-Blood	Common
Staple	2.5" & Longer	3.0" & Longer	3.5" & Longer	4" & Longer	4.5" & Longer	5" & Longer
Good French Combing	2.0	2.5	3	3.5	-----	-----
Aver. French	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	-----	-----
Short French	1.0	1.5	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clothing & Stubby	Under 1.0"	Under 1.5"	Under 2.0"	Under 2.5"	Under 4.5"	Under 5.0"

The report points out that the staple length figure in each case is based on *unstretched* staple length, and represents a minimum length for the bulk of the staples in a lot. This further explanation is added: "The staple length for the bulk portion of a fleece should determine the average for the fleece. Combinations or length groupings may be made from the length designations as desired. For example, perhaps a fine grade lot of wool is composed of fleeces that range in length from 2, 2.25, 2.5 and 3 inches. This could be called Good French and Staple; or a lot that has lengths from 1.5 to 2.5 inches may be called Average to Good French."

With respect to the benefits to be derived from use of the suggested new classing system, the report states that adoption of measured staple length designations for the various grades of wool should aid producers and others by providing (a) a uniform yardstick by which fleeces may be classed for length when they are graded; (b) better understanding of length requirements in preparing wools for market; (c) a more objective basis for equitable trading and for evaluating differences between fleeces and/or clips of wool; (d) a guide to breeders and producers in selecting breeding stock; (e) a basis for the Market News Service to report sales and prices.

## CCC Amendment

THE Commodity Credit Corporation, under the signature of its President, Howard H. Gordon, issued on October 1, 1953 the official amendment to the 1953 Wool Price Support Program which permits the cooperative marketing associations to function in a more normal manner; that is, to handle the wools coming to them under the program as has been their custom without losing the benefit of the program to the grower members.

It applies to 1951 wools which were under contract to the cooperative associations and not viewed originally by the Department as meeting the contract requirements of the 1952 program. The amendment, as set forth officially, gives both cooperatives and the wool pool associations broader latitude in handling their wools.

## APPAREL CLOTH SALES ABOVE 1952

PRODUCTION and sales of civilian woven wool apparel fabrics by 75 firms in the first seven months of 1953 were well above those in the same 1952 months, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers reports.

Gains in civilian cloths, however, were largely offset by drops in sales and output of military fabrics. That 1952 was a year of poor average activity and that the industry must make considerably more recovery before "normal" operations can be restored, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers also pointed out.

The 75 firms reporting produce about 50 percent of the woven wool apparel cloth made in the United States. Sale of men's wear cloths by these firms gained 25 percent while women's wear was up 33 percent. These increases offset the large drop in military goods so that total apparel cloth sales increased by 7 percent. Production of men's wear goods in the same period rose 50 percent and women's wear 22 percent. Despite these gains the increase for all apparel fabrics was only 3 percent because of the decline in production for the military.



MEET MISS WOOL

Kathryn Gromatzky of Eden, Texas, has been around sheep all of her life. Her mother and both of her brothers are in the sheep industry. She's "Miss Wool" of 1953.

## Kathryn Is Crowned

**M**ISS Wool" of 1953 is beautiful Kathryn Gromatzky of Eden, Texas. Miss Gromatzky won the title from a field of 40 entrants in the annual "Miss Wool" contest which is sponsored by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and their Women's Auxiliary.

The 20-year-old winner is a student at North Texas State College where she is studying speech therapy and English. She won the title at the annual Miss Wool Pageant in San Angelo, Texas, on September 4. Miss Gromatzky was selected from 11 finalists chosen by John Robert Powers, famous New York fashion and modeling firm head.

As the winner of the second annual "Miss Wool" contest, Miss Gromatzky received a \$5,000 33-piece all-wool wardrobe and all expense paid trips to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' annual convention in San Antonio and the National Wool Growers Association's annual convention in

Long Beach. She also attended the Texas State Fair in Dallas on October 22 and 23.

"Miss Wool" will model her all-wool wardrobe in many other events across the country. Contest officials believe that woolen garments receive excellent promotion from this much-publicized contest.

In the contest to select "Miss Wool," beauty pays tribute to the world's most useful fiber and in turn, wool subtly flatters the beautiful.

The chairman of the second "Miss Wool" contest was Mrs. Edwin Mayer of Sonora. Assisting were: Mrs. Walter Pfluger, Eden, president of the Auxiliary; Mrs. Steve Stumberg, Sanderson; Mrs. Len Mertz, Mrs. H. C. Noelke, Sr., Mrs. S. A. Hartgrove, Mrs. Willie B. Wilson, and Mrs. Ernest Williams, all of San Angelo.

The contest was held during the San Angelo Wool Fiesta week and San Angelo merchants cooperated in giving full attention to the affair.

## FOLLOW ME

(Continued from page 9)

daily from the harbor. If you get a chance to stay over for a few days, I'll take you on one of the most exciting fishing tours of your life.

While we're out on the ocean, we might be able to stop over on Catalina Island. A glass-bottomed boat takes sight-seers to and from Catalina twice daily. Winter months in Catalina are always very delightful. As a matter of fact, I spend a good deal of my time over on the Island during the winter months. Golfing, fishing, riding, and boating under a bright sun in the tangy sea and mountain air make these months very enjoyable.

You mustn't, of course, forget your all-important convention meetings. If you don't mind, I think that I'll accompany you at some of these events. Let's see, you are going to hear the famous Long Beach Municipal Band, under the direction of Eugene LaBarre. In the evening there'll be a parade of beauty and skill at the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" Revue and the presentation of "Miss Wool of 1953." And a special big convention banquet is in store for you on the final evening of the convention. I believe that's on Thursday, December 10th. After the banquet you are going to have a special floor show and then a dance. And yes, there's almost one thing that I've forgotten. There'll be a cocktail hour prior to the banquet on Thursday evening.

But if you get a chance and want to see some more points of interest in this area, step out of your abode and just whistle. I'll be around. I might take you to Knott's Berry Farm, which isn't far from these parts. The farm is known for its recreated model of an old mining town. It has a "hoosegow" and a general store, as well as a mining tunnel and many other interesting sights. You can get a delicious chicken, or excuse me, lamb dinner at the farm, and we'll have a good time. I always do. My name is Fun.

Hollywood, film capital of the world, isn't far from these parts, and Farmers Market is also nearby.

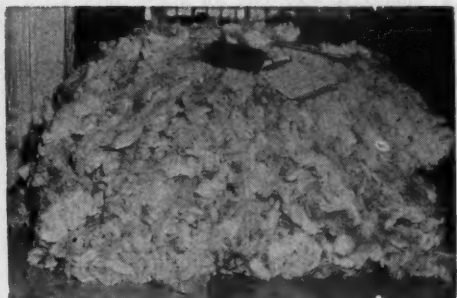
Thanks for accompanying me on this brief journey. And be sure and remember when you get to Long Beach, for this year's very-important convention, to look for me. I'll be waiting for you. Just come and call for Fun.

Fun . . . that's me.



## WOOL MARKET

# Short Supply May Squeeze Mills



**T**RADING on the Boston market during October was slow but with no weakening of prices. The month opened with a better feeling. Although there was no big movement of wool, inquiries increased; interest was even shown in the holdings of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The theory is advanced that with the tight supply situation, mills may be determining sources of supply in case they should be caught in a squeeze. In other words, they are aware of the short supply situation.

The Commercial Bulletin estimated on October 10th that, including the CCC stockpile wools,\* the total amount available on October 1st would be about 132 million pounds of scoured wool. From April to June the average monthly consumption was around 33,250,000 pounds. Even should that average rate fall off some (recent figures are not available) present stocks would not fill requirements for more than a four-month period.

The mills apparently would rather be over-cautious and run the risk of being caught short, than to speculate on future demand. They, along with retailers and the intermediate segments of the industry, no doubt remember the difficulty encountered in unloading inventories built up at the outbreak of the Korean affair.

Then, too, the use of synthetics injects complications and confusion into estimated future wool requirements. How much of the market they will actually take is a question that cannot be answered definitely at this time. Manufacturers have to guess. Statements are current to the effect that synthetics have been exploited to their disadvantage, that some consumers, led to believe the "miraculous" qualities or characteristics of the new fibers, have been disappointed. Likewise, there seems to be a growing opinion that these new fibers will find their more favorable use in blends with wool and that plants heretofore using only synthetics will turn to blending with wool.

The Wool Bureau asserts that winterwear is still largely a 100 percent wool article

\*Total on November 2, 1953 was 97,838,967 pounds.

and that 100 percent tropical worsteds will return to their most-favored place next season. It may be that one or more of these new synthetics will ultimately find a permanent spot in the textile market. From present conditions in the rayon and acetate markets, the question logically arises as to whether the battle is between the synthetics and wool or between the synthetic fibers themselves, old and new. At present all fibers in the market must receive their proper evaluation in attempting to view future wool requirements.

Another factor in the slow market is the reduction in military purchases and the termination of some contracts. According to an announcement as made at the recent annual convention of the Quartermasters Association in Baltimore, only \$100,000,000 will be spent in purchases of textiles, apparel, footwear and equipage next year and probably the year after. This is a drop from \$500,000,000 spent in 1953. Normal purchasing, expected to be reached in 1956, will be between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000, it was stated. By that time the present supply reserve will be used up. This action is in line with the Administration's economy program, and certainly no one wants an emergency to arise requiring extensive military purchases.

And the extended hot weather over the country naturally has played a roll in slowing up wool purchases.

### THE BOSTON MARKET

While there was some activity every week on the Boston market during the month, there was no real push to it and at the month's end, it was extremely quiet.

Original bag bulk fine, good French combing and staple wools with 20 percent half blood, sold at Boston the early part of the month at \$1.65 to \$1.70. The Government loan price on this type of wool is around \$1.56. Graded fine good French combing and staple sold at \$1.75 or about 12 cents higher than the loan value.

For original bag Montana mixed wools, including fine, half blood and three-eighths, \$1.58 was paid, while high three-eighths staple Montanas grading 58's brought \$1.36. A car of graded fine short French combing and clothing wool was reported sold at \$1.72, about 14 cents above the loan value.

### WESTERN SALES

Two Wyoming clips of good French combing and staple wools totaling 250,000 pounds were reported sold at an estimated clean landed Boston cost of \$1.65 to \$1.70.

In South Dakota two substantial lots of wool were purchased during the month. At Newell, 400,000 pounds of half blood grading high was reportedly sold at \$1.58 clean. At Belle Fourche about 500,000 pounds of fine wool brought \$1.71 clean.

In Texas fall wools have been moving in a price range of 60 cents to as high as 67.5 cents in the grease with most of it going between 60 and 64 cents. It is estimated that very little fall wool is left, probably not more than 200,000 pounds.

For 12-months' wool, estimated to cost \$1.75 to \$1.80 clean, 68 to 76 cents was paid in the grease. No more than 2,000,000 pounds of 12-months' wool is estimated to be left in Texas.

Some 30,000 pounds of California fine wool changed hands at 67 to 77 cents, grease basis, f.o.b. San Francisco, a recent report states. California fall wools were reported selling all the way from 43 to 50 cents, the latter figure being the top price. Lamb's wool has been selling generally from 50 to 53 cents per pound, with one lot reported as bringing 60 cents.

### WOOL SHOWINGS AND SALES

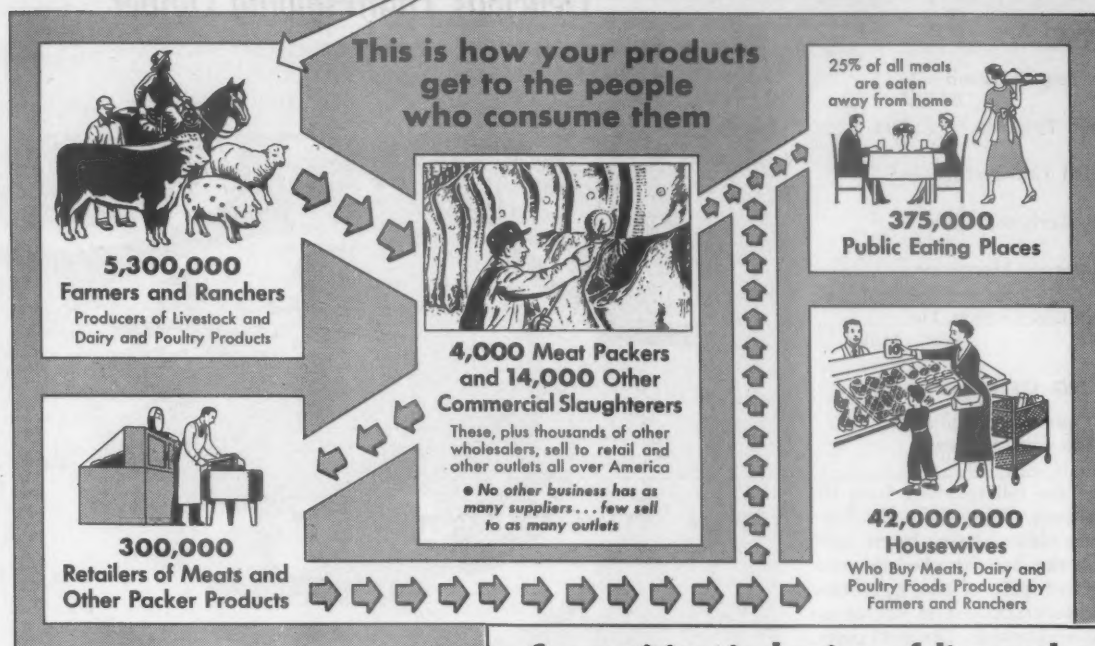
The Pacific Wool Growers offered 780,000 pounds of wool at a sealed bid sale held in Portland on October 19 and 20. Eight lots totaling a little over 30,000 pounds were sold. The buying was chiefly of good half blood wool and the prices secured were above the Government support program prices. There was no interest in three-eighths, quarter, low quarter and braid wools.

Wilkins and Co., Ltd., had a showing and sale of their wools in Denver on October 12 and 13 and in Billings on October 15. About two million pounds was shown at Denver. Wools shown were reported to be average types. Bids were accepted on only about 182,000 pounds. At Billings, Montana, out of the million pounds offered, 200,000 pounds sold. One unofficial report said that the fine wool offered by Wilkins and Co. sold between \$1.65 and \$1.70 a clean pound, landed Boston, and the half blood from \$1.45 to \$1.50.

"Our purpose in displaying our wools when we did," writes Reed W. Warnick of Wilkins and Co., Ltd., "was not because we expected to sell any large proportion of our accumulation. It was merely in line with our usual custom of holding a showing of all our wools at one time, permitting a larger number of buyers to look them over than we would attract by offering a small quantity at more frequent intervals. Then, of course, they have a catalog listing our

(Continued on page 35)

# Who Are Your Customers?



## "Seeking to be chosen"

America has a wonderful tradition of freedom... freedom of speech and freedom of religion. It also includes freedom of choice... freedom to grow the kinds of crops and livestock you want to, and freedom to choose how you will market them.

In our free choice system, competition means "seeking to be chosen." Swift & Company competes to purchase your livestock and dairy and poultry products by trying to give you the best price, the best service, and the best treatment you can get anywhere.

We do this because there are 18,000 others who buy and dress farm animals, and who also have to be on their toes trying to buy livestock, too.

"Seeking to be chosen" doesn't end with the buying of live animals. Competition extends on through to the sale of meats and poultry products. Retailers have a wide choice between different suppliers. As the picture-story on this page shows, Chicago retailers can choose between 165 different wholesale sellers of meat. In New York, retailers have their choice of 617 different suppliers of meat and 52 different suppliers of poultry from whom to buy their products.

Little wonder that progress and improvements are continuous; that prices are kept attractive; that margins are narrow. That is because we have free choice throughout our business system among the many people who are "seeking to be chosen." And the one-word name for that is "competition."

*Tom Glaze*

Agricultural Research Department

## Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours

## Competition in buying of livestock

**18,000**  
meat packers and other commercial slaughterers compete with each other to...



Buy livestock and other raw materials from farmers and ranchers

One of these 18,000 is Swift & Company

For example, in Iowa, farmers sell livestock...

- 1 At 202 livestock auction markets
- 2 At Sioux City Central Market where 8 large meat plants operate—plus many order buyers who ship elsewhere.
- 3 At central markets in 13 other cities, including Chicago.



- 4 To additional buyers such as: 890 locker plants—many large meat plants and buying stations all over Iowa—100 slaughtering retailers—order buyers buying for many packers from coast to coast—hundreds of local independent buyers and traders.

## Competition in selling of meats, dairy products, and other products meat packers handle

For example: In Chicago retailers can buy from 165 different sources



**28**  
Slaughterers  
**46**  
Processors  
**72**  
Wholesalers  
**19**  
Packer Wholesale Houses

With all the competition for the purchase of meat animals, poultry and dairy products shown above, you have a wide and free choice of where to sell your product to your own best advantage

**You can sell anywhere.. any way you prefer**



# LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH

Regal leg of lamb for Thanksgiving Dinner

Spiced Apple Juice

Leg of Lamb

Parsleyed Potatoes Peas

Molded Cranberry Salad

Parkerhouse Rolls

Butter or Margarine

Pumpkin Chiffon Pie

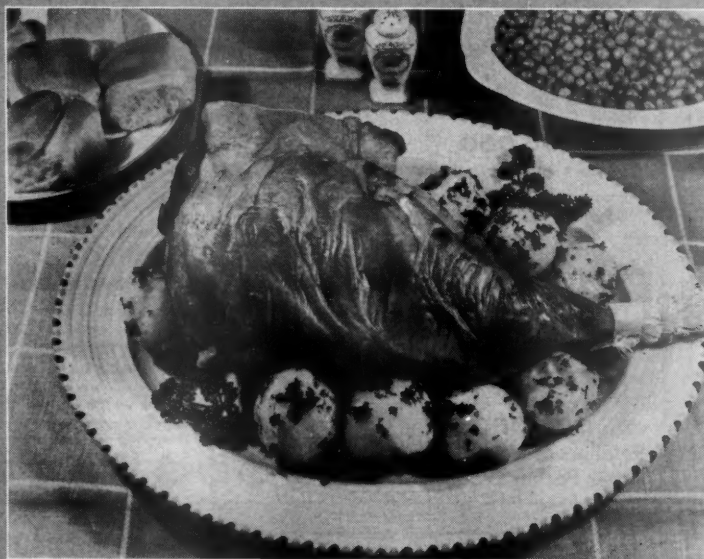
Coffee Milk

## LEG OF LAMB

5 to 6-pound leg of lamb  
Salt and pepper

Do not have the fell removed from the leg of lamb. Season. Place skin side down on rack in open roasting pan. Insert meat thermometer so the bulb reaches the center of the thickest part of the leg, being sure the bulb does not rest in fat or on bone. Do not add water. Do not cover. Roast in a slow oven (300° F.) about 2½ to 3½ hours or until done. The meat thermometer will register 175° F. for medium done; 180° F. for well-done lamb. Allow 30 to 35 minutes per pound for roasting.

Delicious Thanksgiving Dinner



## October Lamb Market

**O**CTOBER'S lamb market was rather erratic with strong jumps and declines in prices for slaughter classes. Fat lambs advanced \$1 to \$3 the first week of October, declined \$1 to \$2.50 the second week, advanced again 50 cents to \$2 the third week of the month and varied the fourth week from steady to 50 cents higher at some markets, to 75 cents lower at other markets.

Choice and prime slaughter lambs sold at various public markets during October, mostly from \$17.50 to \$21.50 with a few reaching \$22.50 early in the month.

Good and choice grades of slaughter lambs sold at various public markets during October, mostly from \$17.50 to \$21.50 with a few reaching \$22.50 early in the month.

Good and choice grades of slaughter lambs sold mostly in a \$16 to \$20 price range. Cull and utility grades brought \$8 to \$16.50. Choice and prime fed lambs with No. 1 and 2 pelts sold on various markets during October from \$18 to \$20.25.

Utility to choice yearling wethers with No. 2 to fall shorn pelts, sold in a \$10 to

\$18.25 price range.

Good and choice slaughter ewes cleared from \$4.50 to \$6.50 while cull and utility offerings brought \$2 to \$5.50.

The feeder lamb market was active during October with steady to higher prices. Good and choice feeders sold on various markets from \$15 to \$18.25. Common to good feeders brought \$10 to \$16.50. Some good to prime lambs with No. 1 to 3 pelts sold from \$15 to \$19. Good to prime yearlings with No. 1 and fall shorn pelts sold during October from \$12 to \$17. Good and choice ewe lambs sold in a \$14 to \$16.75 price range while 2- and 3-year old breeding ewes sold in a \$5 to \$10 price range. Some solid-mouth blackfaced ewes at Denver brought \$12.75 per head.

### COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

#### Montana

The feeder lamb movement from Montana was nearing completion by mid-October, with most of the previously contracted lambs already shipped to the Corn

Belt area. Early in October over 300 mixed and wether whitefaced lambs sold in north central Montana for immediate delivery at \$14. Also, 1300 mixed lambs from that area brought \$12. Some mid-month sales of mixed whitefaced lambs in lots of 250 to 2,000 head sold mostly from \$14 to \$14.50 with some mixed blackfaced lambs for October 24 delivery at \$15. Some clean-up sales of mixed whitefaced lambs on eastern ranges and northern sections the latter part of October, brought \$14 to \$15.50 with a few medium lightweight kinds \$12 to \$14. In the Browning, Montana area 1500 solid-mouth ewes brought \$7 for immediate delivery on October 15.

#### California

Clover pastured lambs sold in the Sacramento Valley during early October mostly at \$18 to \$18.50, usually with a four percent shrink. The movement of feeder lambs into the Imperial Valley for winter grazing got under way during October, and there is some feeling that a good volume of lambs will be fattened there this winter season.



## Idaho

Field pastured lambs were contracted in Idaho at \$16 during October for delivery up to December 1.

## Pacific Northwest

Choice and prime lambs in the State of Washington sold during October mostly from \$17.50 to \$18.25, some f.o.b. ranch and some delivered to the packing plant. A few lots of mostly good lambs delivered to the packing plants and weighed off trucks, brought \$17.25 to \$17.50. A string of 500 feeder lambs sold early in October at \$14 delivered to and weighed at the rail head and 1000 feeders brought \$15 weighed off trucks after long haul, with the seller paying the freight. Around 2500 head of yearling breeding ewes were contracted in Oregon in mid-October for immediate to mid-November delivery at \$21 to \$22 per head and around 425 head of ewes of mixed ages brought \$10 per head.

## Texas

Early in October feeder lambs sold in the Edwards Plateau and southwest Texas area at \$14 to \$15. Soaking rains drenched the Panhandle, South Plains and central Texas during October and rain in the South Plains was the heaviest in three years. Almost every point north of a line between Big Springs and Fort Worth, reported heavy rains. Some south Texas areas also got rain.

## New Mexico

Early in October several large strings of New Mexico feeder lambs moved at \$13 to \$14.

## Utah

Near Heber, Utah seven loads of fat range lambs sold early in October at \$19.

## Colorado

On the Western Slope mixed fats and feeders were selling freely in mid-October at \$16.75 to \$19 with a large share being bought by major packers. One string of approximately 7,000 mixed fat and feeder lambs brought \$17.50 straight. Reports indicate that in southwestern Colorado an increased volume of lambs may be fed out by growers, but northern Colorado feedlot operators are far behind previous years in obtaining feeder lambs, with the volume in that area estimated to be at least 40 percent under a year ago.

## Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1953	1952
Total U. S. Inspected	10,368,000	8,980,000
Slaughter, First Nine Months.....	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
Week Ended .....	299,127	289,669
Slaughter at Major Centers .....		
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Choice and Prime .....	\$19.85	\$24.05
Good and Choice .....	18.30	21.75
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds .....	39.30	53.30
Choice, 40-50 pounds .....	37.60	51.90
Good, All Weights .....	31.10	47.60

## Federally Inspected Slaughter—September

	1953	1952
Cattle .....	1,644,000	1,215,000
Calves .....	687,000	496,000
Hogs .....	4,059,000	4,290,000
Sheep and Lambs .....	1,366,000	1,243,000

## WESTERN SHEEP SPECIALISTS MEET AT DUBOIS

**S**HEEP breeding specialists from the 11 Western States and Texas met at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Dubois, Idaho, from October 7 to 9. Department of Agriculture officials from Washington, D. C., Beltsville, Maryland, and Fort Wingate, New Mexico joined in the meeting.

Experimental work at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station was reviewed and the ram and ewe flocks were inspected. Co-operative work involving most of the western State experiment stations was planned. Discussions centered around means of increasing the efficiency of lamb and wool production through research. Each western State representative presented a summary of the experimental work on sheep in his State.

Those in attendance included D. W. Casard, California; A. L. Esplin, Colorado; C. F. Sierk, Idaho; J. L. Van Horn, Montana; J. F. Kidwell, Nevada; P. E. Neale, New Mexico; F. F. McKenzie, Oregon; B. L. Warwick, Texas; J. A. Bennett, Utah; C. Luce, Washington; M. P. Botkin, Wyoming; T. C. Byerly and D. A. Spencer, Beltsville, Maryland; J. O. Grandstaff, Washington, D. C.; and S. L. Smith and G. M. Sidwell, Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

## DOUSTER RESOLUTION

**T**HE replacement of Clarence B. Randall as chairman of the President's Commission on Foreign Economic Policy was recently asked for in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy.

The resolution was based on the grounds that Mr. Randall has shown prejudice and bias in favor of the entry of competitive foreign products. The Nation-Wide Committee, of which O. R. Strackbein is chairman, is composed of representatives of various industries, labor and farm groups which are opposed to proposals for free trade and further substantial reductions in tariff.

## DISEASE RESEMBLING BLUE TONGUE BREAKS IN COLORADO

**C**OLORADO sheepmen in some localities were alarmed when a disease resembling blue tongue hit their herds near the middle of October. There has been no laboratory confirmation that the disease is blue tongue, according to Dr. M. N. Riemenschneider, State veterinarian and a member of the National Association's committee and the Technical Committee on vibriosis.

"There is nothing to be alarmed about right now and the coming of killing frosts will do away with danger," according to Riemenschneider, who explained that the outbreak is probably due to the very mild fall weather allowing disease-carrying insects to flourish. The blue tongue virus is carried by gnats and possibly other insects.

Blood samples from the sick sheep have been sent to the University of California for identification. "All symptoms indicate the disease is with us," said Riemenschneider.

Spraying will help kill the disease carrying insects as will cold weather. Anyone suspecting the disease in his flocks should contact a veterinarian and the Colorado Wool Growers Association.

# Cunningham Bucks Are Good Insurance

*Cunningham Bucks Have Been in the West for Fifty Years*

Rambouillets, Rambouillet  
and Lincoln Cross. Producing  
bucks of the type and  
quality to fill the needs  
of the range buyers.

**Large, Smooth  
Body  
Range Type**



## Proof of Quality

Heavy lambs

Dense fleece

Long staple and fine wool

# CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.

PENDLETON, OREGON

Mrs. Mac Hoke

Donald Cameron

# AROUND THE Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending October 19, 1953.

## ARIZONA

Cooling trend over State. Some snow in northern mountains above 6,000 feet. Showers spotty and light. New planting of alfalfa in irrigated valleys continues. Control measures for caterpillars and lupers widespread in Salt and lower Colorado valleys. Ranges dry.

## CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged generally below normal in coastal areas and well below normal in Central Valley. Precipitation moderate throughout north and Sierra Nevadas; light, scattered amounts in San Joaquin Valley and some south coastal districts. Light rains in foothill districts of Madera County resulted in washing of some molasses from dry forage; molasses is sprayed on dry forage at weekly intervals.

### Petrolia, Humboldt County October 21, 1953

We will carry about the same number of bred ewes and ewe lambs this winter as last.

The outlook for feed on the fall and winter ranges is very good. I don't use any concentrates during the winter. We've had very good weather since the first of October.

—Joseph M. Etter

## COLORADO

Temperatures averaged above normal. Precipitation light in northeast; averaged near seasonal elsewhere. Some strong, soil-drifting winds in central plains. Moisture needed in all areas. Winter grain, ranges and pasture poor to fair in dry farming areas and good in irrigated sections.

### Gunnison, Gunnison County October 12, 1953

Herdsmen are hard to get, and this is one of our main problems.

The fall feed on the range has been very good but quite dry. The summer ranges were good this year, largely due to the early spring rains.

There has been no lamb contracting since the first of September. Every time anyone ships any of their lambs, the price is less.

—Mrs. Eugene Esty

### Lewis, Montezuma County October 17, 1953

I just run a small farm flock of 150 ewes. Three hundred fine-wool yearling ewes recently sold here at \$22.50 a head.

The first 10 days in October were very dry. Since then, we have had good rainstorms, and the feed is in good shape.

The concentrated feed I use during the winter is three-fourth parts cottonseed meal mix with one-fourth part salt. I also feed alfalfa hay. It is selling for \$15 baled.

We have had good Government trappers using 1080 poison, and there are very few coyotes left in this area.

—Melvin Forest

### Montrose, Montrose County October 16, 1953

We use cottonseed pellets on our winter range. No hay has been sold as yet this fall. The fall range has been very dry, but recently we have had a little moisture. The range has been too dry for sheep to do very well on.

We are keeping about 80 head of ewe lambs, about the same as last year. About the same number of ewes will also be bred as a year ago. That's about 775 head.

Fine-wool yearling ewes have sold at around \$16, and whiteface crossbred yearlings at near \$15.

We had a little trouble in September with the over-abundance of coyotes.

—Wayne Flowers

### Radium, Grand County October 16, 1953

It was very dry in these parts 'till the storm on the 15th of this month. The outlook is now quite a bit better. The condition of the feed has greatly improved with this last storm. It is the only good storm in over a month.

We will carry about the same number of ewe lambs over this winter that we did last winter, maybe a few less. The number of ewes bred will also be about the same as last fall.

During the winter we feed 11 percent Sweet Lassy for flushing the ewes and 22 percent supplement in winter and at lambing. We also feed grass silage in the spring at lambing. Alfalfa hay in the stack is from \$16 to \$18.

We've had more coyotes than in the past few years. This is partly because some of the cattlemen have been protecting them. I tell them that this is the same as if sheepmen would plant larkspur.

I enjoy "Around the Range Country" very much. I wish that you would devote more space to it and also to the monthly "Quiz." This is very good. Both keep you well informed on what is happening in other localities and how other people think about situations. Both are always a "must" to read in "The National Wool Grower."

—William D. Forster

## IDAHO

Cooler than last week, but temperatures in all sections still above normal. Dry weather continued generally, but rains totaling up to .3 inch occurred in east Thursday. Fall seeding continues despite dry soils in most areas.

### Rexburg, Madison County October 12, 1953

About 95 percent of the fat lambs in our area have been marketed. No lambs have been contracted since the first of September.

Dry weather the year around makes the outlook for winter feed very bleak. We have had very little moisture this year, and the feed on all the ranges hasn't been up to standard.

There has been less work done to eradicate coyotes and we have had more coyotes this year than in the past few years. Our other main problems are the lack of good labor and the fall feed deficiency.

—Gordon B. Taylor

## MONTANA

Unseasonably warm; a little cooler last two days. No appreciable precipitation. Poor germination of late seeded winter wheat; soil moisture short. Livestock moving to winter ranges; ranges dry; rain needed.



**Hedgesville, Wheatland County**  
October 17, 1953

Our greatest concern is not falling prices or lack of Government support, but the dry weather. If we have adequate range grass, we will always be able to manage. And in the long run, sheep will always make money.

Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$25. We will feed Staley's 40 percent protein soybean in the winter.

I have kept all of my ewe lambs. But I will likely run a few less bred ewes this winter than last.

—Arthur Lammers

**NEVADA**

Showers over north at middle of week helped ranges temporarily, but much more needed. Frosts have been rather general in all areas, except south.

**NEW MEXICO**

Temperatures above seasonal normal. Scattered showers in north first of week, more general but very light rains Saturday and Sunday. Winter grains temporarily improved locally in east. Most areas still extremely dry. Picking cotton under favorable conditions. Cattle losing weight in drier areas. Supplemental feed needed in most parts. Shipping cattle.

**Roswell, Chaves County**  
October 23, 1953

I believe that it will be necessary to have Government supports for sheep, unless the tariff is held quite high on wool.

The feed on the range is not good now, but it looks as if we'll have general rains. It's been quite dry since the first of October. We'll hold over about the same number ewe lambs this winter as last. I am a feeder except for farm ewes. Breeding ewes have sold at from \$10 to \$12.

We will graze our herds this winter, but will also feed alfalfa and beets. Hay is \$25 baled.

There are fewer coyotes than ever before.

—B. C. Roney

**OREGON**

Temperatures averaged normal to slightly below over State. Sunshine generally ample middle to end of period. General rains beginning of period. Soil too wet to work in western valleys until near end of period. Some grain seeding in western valleys in better drained fields; seeding active east of Cascades, but more rain needed. Earlier seeded grain good growth. Pastures and ranges good growth; ample feed. Livestock very good.



**busy?**

You save time on long distance calls when you **CALL BY NUMBER.**

P.S. Ask for a free "Blue Book" of personal telephone numbers at the telephone business office.

**The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.**

**Paisley, Lake County**  
October 20, 1953

Our winter range will have a lot of old feed, as we had a wet spring and an early summer. It was dry here for the first half of October, but now it's starting to storm. The weather hasn't affected the feed any as yet, but it will if it warms up a little.

As far as I know, there won't be any ewe lambs kept over the winter; but we will breed about the same number of ewes this winter as we did last. I heard of a recent sale of 2,000 head of yearling ewes. The fine-wool ewes brought \$20 per head. We will feed 43 percent cottoncake and corn, but as yet we haven't heard any price on them. We usually don't start feeding until after the first of the year.

We are hoping for a little warm weather to start the green feed after the recent rains, as they came rather late. The sheep business is about the same here. We are hoping that something will be done to bring down the high costs of operating.

—Jerry O'Leary

**Silver Lake, Lake County**  
October 19, 1953

Our fall ranges are always dry, but we've lots of feed; and the recent rains have helped. We have had some fall rains.

We are carrying over about the same number of ewe lambs and bred ewes that we did last year. We will feed our sheep cottonseed cake and 43 percent range cubes this year. I have heard of no hay sales, since it is all fed at home.

Poisoning has kept the coyotes down.

—K.W.J.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

Warm and dry, except slight showers of less than ¼ inch in some sections of east half, also in Black Hills. Record, or near record temperatures on 13th and 14th. Soil moisture supplies low. Livestock good; feeding on picked corn fields.

**Belle Fourche, Butte County**  
October 18, 1953

I would like to see the wool growers take some definite action against all of this foreign wool coming into the country. We need a more adequate tariff or something. There's no sense in lending foreign countries money that helps put us out of business.

The winter range is in excellent shape. With little moisture of late, the grass has cured well. We will feed 41 and 44 percent soybean and also some corn cake this winter. Alfalfa is \$10 to \$12 in the stack.

There are no lambs on feed in the valley, and quite a few less ewe lambs are being carried over this winter than last. Bred ewes will be about the same or perhaps a few less on our place this winter. Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have been selling at around \$18.

Extensive plane hunting and poisoning with 1080 have decreased coyote numbers in our area.

Dave Widdoss

**Belle Fourche, Butte County**  
October 23, 1953

Fine-wool yearling ewes have sold at \$16 to \$17 in our area. Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have been about the same.

We will winter considerably fewer ewe lambs this year than last, but we will have about the same number of bred ewes.

Feed on the winter and fall ranges should be very good—probably the best in several years. We will feed corn and 41 percent cake this winter. The price of hay hasn't been established yet.

Coyotes are less numerous, due to the excellent control program of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

—John H. Widdoss

**Dupree, Ziebach County**  
September 27, 1953

Our fall and winter ranges should be in fair shape for some time to come. The weather has been quite dry of late, but we've had a better season on the ranges.

Feeder lambs are still plentiful in our area, since very few have been contracted. Those that have been sold went from \$14.50 to \$15 per hundred.

Continual poisoning with 1080 has reduced coyote numbers here.

—Walter Weaver

**Powell, Hakon County**  
October 22, 1953

Lambs sold from 14 to 15 cents per pound around here. People had to sell ewe lambs to get enough money to keep up with the expense of old ewes—from \$3 to \$8 per head. Expenses are high and income is low, putting men in bad shape. Most of us pooled our wool, 40 cents down and nothing more since.

The outlook for feed this winter is very good. It's been real dry since August, but it hasn't hurt the feed. It rained one inch yesterday and last night.

Both fine-wool and whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have been sold recently at from \$12 to \$15 per head. We feed corn and cake here as supplements during the winter. Hay is \$20 per ton in the stack.

There are fewer coyotes due to poisoning.

—Edgar H. Williams

**St. Onge, Lawrence County**  
October 20, 1953

Feed on the winter range should be excellent. It has been very dry since the first of October, and the grass has cured favorably.

We will carry about the same number of ewe lambs and bred ewes this winter that we did last. Fine-wool yearling ewes are selling at \$16.50. Crossbreds are bringing about the same.

When wintering on the range we feed one-fourth pound 41 percent soybean cubes. On irrigated ranch we feed yellow corn. Hay is presently \$12.50 to \$20, baled.

Poisoning with 1080 and airplanes have kept coyotes in check on all our ranges.

We will feed very little corn this winter if the price spread isn't reduced. Farm labor is of very poor quality and hard to hire in competition with town jobs.

—J. H. Widdoss

—L. H. Widdoss

**TEXAS**

Warm, dry weather all week except light to moderate showers in northwest first part. Days hot, nights cool. Harvests of all mature crops, such as grain sorghums and cotton active. Small grains germinating and made temporary good progress in all areas favored by rain in northwest. Drilling wheat active, but rain still urgently needed to promote

growth and to permit grazing. Range and pasture feed still short. Small grains furnishing only limited grazing. Cattle just holding own. Active marketing of all livestock.

**Sterling City, Sterling County**  
October 19, 1953

We will feed cottonseed cake and alfalfa pellets this winter, and the poor condition of the range may make us start feeding right away. We've had a little rain on part of the country and it has helped the feed considerably.

We didn't carry over any ewe lambs last year, and we won't carry any this year.

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# WOOL

There will also be fewer ewes bred.  
—William Foster

# **Pumpville, Val Verde County** October 21, 1953

Coyotes are less numerous in this area than ever before. We have trapping clubs throughout the country that keep them down. These trapping clubs are furnished partly by the ranchers and partly by the Government. Each trapper has so many sections of land to watch over. We still have coyotes coming out of Mexico, but the trappers are doing a wonderful job.

Feed on the winter ranges will be very poor in this part of the country. The hot, dry weather since the first of October has dried up what little feed we had.

There will be fewer ewes bred this winter than last. There has been quite a loss

in ewes, but there are a lot of ewe lambs that haven't been sold. Fine-wool yearling ewes are bringing \$10 per head and crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes \$8 per head. Wool is about 65 cents a pound now.

Meal, corn and cake will be used for feed this winter. We have used some oats this summer. Hay is \$25 per ton in the stack.

—Oscar Foster

## **UTAH**

Continued warm weather favorable for harvesting and maturing late crops. Practically no frost has occurred to-date in major low elevation areas. Light showers in south, but winter wheat and fall and winter ranges need heavy general rains.

# **Monroe, Sevier County** October 20, 1953

Feed on the winter range will likely be very poor. We had our first rain today since July. Feed is dry and lifeless. I believe we will run fewer ewe lambs and bred ewes this winter than we did last.

I haven't fed any concentrates for the past two years, but it appears now that we will have to use a supplement. Alfalfa hay in the stack is from \$20 to \$25.

Relaxed vigilance is giving coyotes an edge; there are more of them.

The depressed price situation, together with drought and indifference on the part of the Government toward protection, is causing much dissatisfaction. Certainly the sheep industry cannot much longer endure against one or more of these difficulties.

—Ferdinand Erickson

## **WASHINGTON**

Temperatures averaged above normal. Light frost in several localities of east, minima above freezing in west. Very dry in east; a few showers in Yakima Valley. Wheat up and growing good in north where subsoil moisture adequate. Central and southern wheat section very dry; some seeding; very little wheat up. Sheep being returned to lower elevations.

# **Yakima, Yakima County** October 20, 1953

The major problem that sheepmen face today is high expenses. How to cut them is a difficult problem. Most of us will have to check over last year's operations and

then try to figure where a little whittling can be done.

The outlook for feed on the winter range is good to excellent. Dry feed is plentiful in most parts of the country. We've had a dry season with a recent storm, but we'll need another good storm before we can expect any green grass on the winter range. We use pea pellets as a concentrate. Alfalfa hay in the stack runs from \$16 to \$20 baled.

Most of our ewe lambs have gone along with the mutton lambs, and I believe fewer ewe lambs will be wintered than last year. We will run about the same number of bred ewes, if not a few less, than last winter.

Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have been selling from \$19 to \$20.

The 1080 poisoning program carried on by the Fish and Wildlife Service has kept coyotes in check and should be continued.

—E. F. Berg

## **WYOMING**

Very dry; average precipitation .04 inch. Average temperatures above normal. Ranges fair. Wheat variable. Livestock marketing heavy.

## **SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR**

OCT	NOV	DEC
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

## **National Association Events**

★ December 7-10: National Convention, Long Beach, California.

## **Conventions and Meetings**

November 9-10: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.

November 12-14: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

November 13-14: Nevada Wool Growers' Convention, Elko, Nevada.

November 15-17: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Boise, Idaho.

November 18-20: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Bozeman, Montana.

December 7-10: National Wool Growers' Convention, Long Beach, California.

January 12-14: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

January 27: Utah Wool Marketing Association Meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah.

January 27: Utah Wool Growers' Directors' Meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah.

January 28-29: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## **Shows and Sales**

November 12: Warrick-Rock Suffolk Bred Ewe Sale, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

November 16: Columbia-Suffolk Bred Ewe Sale, Ogden, Utah.

November 28-December 5: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

December 3: Utah State Ewe Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

January 15-24: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

February 12-21: San Antonio Stock Show, San Antonio, Texas.

August 19-20: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.

September 16: Salt Lake Ram Sale, North Salt Lake, Utah.

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# this month's Quiz

**Y**OU asked for my reaction as to the Wool Growers' work for the past year. I think that you have done all that could be expected, but I do feel that we must take much more decisive steps toward a protective wool tariff. We as growers cannot produce with foreign countries. We must also fight as vigorously as possible against any support prices on anything, including grain, beef, lamb and wool. We cannot borrow ourselves out of debt, and that is all a support price means. We, as taxpayers, furnish the money to pay somebody to pay us for nothing. The last subsidy payments were stolen by the commission men, and the growers didn't see a penny of it. I am speaking of conditions here at Belle Fourche, but I understand that it also happened in other places. Guess that's enough for now. See you at convention time.

—Dave B. Widdoss  
Belle Fourche, South Dakota

**I** believe "our boys" have done very well in Washington, considering the obstacles they have had to overcome. What with all the "buck passing" and running around that the politicians gave us in Washington, they didn't accomplish as much as I had hoped for on the wool situation. At least it's a step in the right direction, and I think we should keep the ball rolling with more of the same thing. I believe the present administration has seen what can happen by the recent election in Wisconsin, where the first Democrat has been elected to the House of Representatives in the history of that district, and will be a little more willing to "lend an ear" to our case.

—William D. Forster  
Radium, Colorado

**I** talked to our wool grower president, Mr. O'Fallon, and he feels as I do. That is, that no amount of credit can help us. What we need is a decent price for our wool and lambs, and thus a decent living.

Credit only extends our misery, but by getting a decent price we can go on, instead of going broke. Extended credit only builds another debt that can't be paid. Let's have a little home protection by tariff, etc.

—Wevarelle Esty  
Gunnison, Colorado

**W**E all appreciate what they are trying to do for our industry, as we need all of the help that we can get.

—Jerry O'Leary  
Paisley, Oregon

**I** am very glad to offer my reaction to the work of the National Wool Growers in Washington during the year past. It has been an earnest, courageous and able advocate of those whose interests it represents. I have followed rather closely the many problems plaguing us, and I have been proud of your advocacy. Certainly the problems of the sheep industry are many and varied. Weather and price fluctuations are a calculated risk we have always assumed, but an attitude and policy of Government to encourage and favor a foreign competitive product is, in my judgment, indefensible. Your presentation of our case in this behalf was excellent. It seems to me, as has been presented by you, that prosperity at home is essential for prosperity in the balance of the world. This fact should govern us in our relations with the world.

It is a pleasure for me to assure you that I have been proud of your efforts in our behalf.

—Ferdinand Erickson  
Monroe, Utah

**I**T seems they have done all they could do, but it looks as if they will have to exert more effort in Washington to maintain or better the present program.

I think one of the things the administration could do to help, without injury to the Government, would be to continue the support of the wool price, as they don't seem to be in favor of imposing a tariff adequate to the sheepman's needs.

I read an article in the November Farm Journal, written by Alexander Johnston. I can't help but take exception to it, for criticizing the American wool grower on the way he prepares his wool clip. Australia has a very adequate supply of cheap labor, and the number of sheep they shear in one place enables them to skirt and sort their wool. In the U. S. the sheep bands are from 200 to 1500 and it would be impossible for the sheep owner, with maybe the help of one son, to do this in addition to the rest of the work involved at shearing time.

—John H. Widdoss  
Belle Fourche, South Dakota

**T**HEY have lots of thankless work, but I think they are making a good effort.

—B. C. Roney  
Roswell, New Mexico

**What is your reaction to the work of the National Wool Growers Association in Washington during 1953?**

**I** think the National Wool Growers Association has been doing a wonderful job in Washington during 1953. Getting these drought freight rates and helping to get the Government drought feed has saved many ranchmen from going broke. The banks in this country had gone about as far as they could. Wool is the only thing down here now that is worth anything.

So I say: keep up the good work, and I hope it will rain down here some day.

—Ross Foster  
Pumpville, Texas

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# Changes In Forest Service Manual

**P**REFERENCE permits are set up in Regulation G-3, Applications and Permits, which has recently been distributed for inclusion in Volume Three, National Forest Protection and Management, of the Forest Service Manual. The amendment to the regulation was made in August of this year and says that the "Chief of the Forest Service . . . may authorize the issuance of permits for the grazing of livestock for periods not exceeding ten years and renewals thereof as authorized by Section 19 of the Act of April 24, 1950."

Under the new wording of this regulation paid permits may be issued to: (1) "Persons who own both the livestock to be grazed and commensurate property and who otherwise qualify for the use of the range. Such permits, where covered by preferences, are renewable and shall be called preference permits. (2) Persons who do not possess any or all of the qualifications listed in Subdivision One of this subparagraph (that is, for preference permits) and where surplus range exists. Such permits do not involve preferences, shall be called temporary permits, and shall not be issued for more than one year at a time."

All reference to term or annual permits is eliminated. Temporary permits under the revised manual will be issued in the following order of priority:

"1. To existing permittees whose present preferences, plus temporary permits and total ownership, are less than required to provide a reasonably stable enterprise for the support of a family, who need the range, and who are commensurate for the number applied for.

"2. To new applicants whose total ownership is less than the number required to provide a reasonably stable enterprise for the support of a family, who need the range, and who are commensurate for the number applied for.

"3. To existing permittees whose present preferences, plus temporary permits, are below the upper limit but provide reasonably stable operation, whose total ownership of livestock does not exceed the upper limit, who need the range, and who are commensurate for the number applied for.

"4. To new applicants whose total ownership of livestock is below the upper limit but provide a reasonably stable operation, who need the range, and who are commensurate for the numbers applied for.

"5. To existing permittees whose present preferences are above the upper limit, whose total ownership of livestock exceeds the upper limit, and who are commensurate for the number applied for."

The issuance of free permits, on-and-off permits, private land permits, and cross-

ing permits, will be handled largely as in the past.

In April, 1953, a section was added to Adjustments in Preferences to cover increased capacity resulting from development work at permittee's expense. This addition is as follows:

"Increased grazing capacity resulting from reseeding or other range-improvement work at permittee's expense will be available for use by the permittee or permittees making the investment, provided the improvements: (1) are approved in advance under either a special-use permit or cooperative agreement; (2) do not conflict with other uses of the National Forests; (3) are beneficial to the range; and (4) continue to be effective.

"Use of the increased capacity may consist of (1) increased forage for existing permitted numbers of animals where the present supply of forage is inadequate, or (2) increase in permitted animals or animal months after range-protection needs are fully met. Where this procedure would result in increasing permitted numbers above the upper limits, the limits may be waived and preference granted for the extra numbers. Where an "increase in permitted numbers is allowed, such increase will be recognized as having preference status subject to the same policies that apply to other grazing preferences.

"On community ranges the general policy will be to encourage range reseeding or other range-improvement work cooperatively by the group or association as a whole."

## FURTHER REVISIONS PROPOSED

**P**ROPOSALS for further revision of the Forest Service Manual relating to grazing management were sent out by the Forest Service on September 8, 1953 and submission of comment by interested parties prior to November 2 was asked for.

An entire re-writing of Regulation G-4 is proposed. Entitled "Grazing Preferences" instead of "Limits and Preferences," it states the major conditions under which grazing preferences may be issued as follows:

"Reg. G-4. A. The Chief of the Forest Service is hereby authorized to prescribe the conditions under which grazing preferences in the use of the National Forest range may be established and recognized including:

"(a) Establishment of base property and livestock ownership standards required of grazing-preference holders.

"(b) Waiver and transfer of grazing preferences in connection with change of

ownership of base property or permitted livestock.

"(c) Approval of nonuse of grazing preferences for specified period.

"(d) Establishment of upper limits, for each National Forest or portion thereof, governing size of grazing preferences.

"B. A grazing preference is not a property right. Preferences in the use of National Forest range are approved for the exclusive use and benefit of the persons to whom allowed."

Revisions and rearrangements in the Instruction Manual are also proposed. Lower limits are not mentioned. To the section of upper limits these additions are proposed:

"They will define the number of livestock up to which grazing permits may be consolidated through purchase of base property or permitted livestock."

"Where conditions are comparable the size of limits on adjoining forests and regions should be reasonably uniform."

"Any proposals for changes in limits will be discussed with the permittees affected."

"The Regional Forester may also waive the upper limit where necessary in carrying out the policy covering disposition of increased grazing capacity resulting from improvement work at permittee's expense."

Added to the section defining commensurability are these words: "Where land is not the basis for commensurability the requirements may be expressed in terms of headquarters and ranch or range improvements."

In adjustments in preferences for compliance with the upper limit, the following language is proposed:

"Preferences above the upper limit may be transferred in full, regardless of size, provided the purchaser of permitted livestock or base property does not already hold or have an interest in a grazing preference. If either the number of livestock to be transferred or the purchaser's existing preference is equal to or greater than the upper limit, the purchaser's preference after the transaction may be approved for a number equal to the larger of the two."

For other purposes and in addition to the above, the preference "may also be reduced or canceled where the range is needed for a higher form of use, where the range is unsuited to the kind of livestock involved, or where the purchaser of the land or livestock fails to meet local commensurability requirements."

The general policy in transfers of grazing preferences is suggested as this: "Subject to upper limit restrictions, a purchaser of either the permitted livestock or base property of a permittee with an established

grazing preference may be allowed renewal of preference in whole or in part, provided that the purchaser of the livestock only actually owns commensurate ranch property and the person from whom the purchase is made waives his preference to the Government. No grazing preference will be reduced solely because it is being transferred. Needed protection reductions will be made as and when planned without relation to transfer of preference."

"Preferences may be transferred in connection with inheritance of base property or permitted livestock and will be recognized in the same manner as when transferred through sale and purchase of base property or permitted livestock."

## "Situation" Sees Less Wool in U.S. for 1954

INDICATIONS are that a little less wool will be produced in the United States next year. The rate of sheep and lamb slaughter during the first eight months of this year was almost 18 percent over last year, indicating a probable reduction in stock sheep numbers and in output of shorn wool next year. This information is contained in "The Wool Situation," released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on October 29.

If slaughter declines next year as now appears likely, pulled wool production will also be down.

Total production this year will probably be about the same as last year when 266 million pounds, grease basis, equivalent to about 127 million pounds, clean basis, were shorn and pulled. The quantity of wool shorn this year has been estimated at 229.3 million pounds, about 1 percent less than last year and about 41 percent less than the record year of 1942. An increase in output of pulled wool associated with the larger slaughter this year will tend to offset the decline from last year in output of shorn wool.

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the USDA forecasts world production of wool, (apparel and carpet), for the 1953-54 season at 4,330 million pounds, grease basis, or about 2,500 million pounds, clean basis. The forecast for 1953-54 exceeds the record 1952-53 output of 4,290 million pounds, which was 270 million pounds over 1951-52.

### WOOL MARKET

(Continued from page 24)

wools with their own description and are in a position to buy them without further inspection at any time that suits their purpose."

### FOREIGN AUCTIONS

Dominion auctions are holding their

strength. While the price level at Australian auctions early in the month was said to be off 10 or 11 cents net from the opening in September, there was considerable hardening toward the end of the month. U. S. buyers are reported as having made occasional purchases. Russian buying of fine crossbreds was a feature late in the month.

The carryover in South America is considered low, with little wool outside of the low types in sight for the United States. This situation results from recent agreements between South American countries and Japan, France, Russia, and other foreign groups, which will cover the bulk of South American production, it is reported.

### 1953 WOOL IN THE CCC STOCKPILE

On September 30th, 41,352,816 pounds of the 1953 clip was under CCC loans. Advance loans only were made on 25,076,524 pounds. The balance, 16,276,292 pounds, was covered by non-recourse loans. On August 30 the CCC had loans on 30,987,598 pounds of the 1953 clip.

On November 2, the CCC stated about 12 million pounds of 1953 wools had been redeemed and sold. On that date, the total of 1953 shorn wools under loan was 37,201,000.



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# Utah Again Refused Drought Aid

**L**ACK of funds is the reason given for the rejection of Utah's request for emergency aid in the drought-stricken sections of the State. Aid for 12 counties has been requested and refused twice. The Department of Agriculture reports that Utah's agriculture is down only 25 percent from normal while other States receiving drought aid are off 50 to 75 percent. Meantime, sheepmen in the southern part of Utah are reported as culling flocks more closely than usual to meet poor prospects for feed on the desert and other winter range areas. Heavy supplemental feeding—at high costs—will also be required, in the opinion of the sheepmen in that section of the State.

Up to the present time (October 19th) areas in 13 States have been designated as drought disaster areas: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

In addition to the \$40 million authorized by Congress earlier this year to purchase

seed and feed for distressed farmers, President Eisenhower on October 9 made another \$10 million available from his emergency fund to buy winter hay supplies in the drought stricken districts. Up to that time \$29 million of the \$40 million had been spent and the remaining funds were not considered sufficient to carry the program beyond October.

Special loans totaling \$12 million have also been made available in this program.

Western railroads agreed to extend further aid to the drought-stricken livestock industry of the Southwest, according to a release on October 15 from the Association of Western Railways.

It was announced by the chairman of the executive committee of the Western Traffic Association, Harry C. Barron, that the western lines would:

1. Reduce freight rates 50 percent on hay shipped from western territory to the drought areas of Missouri and other southwestern States;

2. The 50 percent reduction made on livestock feed from western territory to drought areas was extended to November 16.

Barron said these actions were taken at the urgent request of Secretary of Agriculture Benson and officials of the drought States.

The principal movement of hay is expected to be from South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin and other States in which surpluses have been reported.

"While corn, wheat, oats, cottonseed meal, etc., have moved in heavy volume under the relief rates," Barron stated, "there has been little hay movement. Rate reductions on traffic actually moved to drought areas have aggregated more than \$4,000,000 since July 1. The savings to the distressed livestock industry are currently amounting to more than a quarter million dollars a week. In addition livestock producers have been granted free return movement of their herds to drought areas from which they have been shipped for pasturage and feeding."

## WOOL LABELING ACT AMENDED

**R**ULE 28 under the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 was amended by the Federal Trade Commission on October 12, 1953 to cover products containing man-made fibers recovered from textile products. The addition to Rule 28 of the regulations is as follows: "Where a wool product is composed in part of various man-made fibers recovered from textile products containing undetermined quantities of such fibers, the percentage content of the respective fibers recovered from such products may be disclosed on the required stamp, tag or label in aggregate form as man-made fibers followed by the naming of such fibers in the order of their predominance by weight, as for example:

60 percent wool.  
40 percent man-made fibers:

Rayon  
Acetate  
Nylon

"Purpose of the amended rule," according to the statement issued October 12, 1953 and appearing in the Federal Register of October 15, "is to afford those subject to the provisions of the Wool Products Labeling Act, relief from the hardships resulting from the difficulty and impracticability of disclosing accurately on required wool product labels the respective percentages by weight of various man-made fibers which have been recovered in blended form from textile products containing undetermined quantities of such fibers."

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# The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB WEAR WOOL...FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE

## Mrs. George Mattsen Wins Colorado Prize

MRS. George Mattsen, Montrose, Colorado was the winner of the \$50 wool garment, in the recent contest sponsored by the Conrad Store of Montrose, The Western Slope Wool Growers Association and their Auxiliary, and KUBC Broadcasting Station.

The essay, "Why It Is Wise To Buy 100 Percent Virgin Wool Apparel," was limited to 150 words and open to all age groups and listeners of the KUBC area. It was part of a gigantic wool promotion program staged by the Conrad Store, the donors of the first prize.

Second prize, a \$25 woolen garment given by the wool grower, went to Melba Rae Woods of Montrose, now a sophomore at Denver University.

The Auxiliary added to the prize list by giving two five dollar certificates to be applied on woolen garments. These were won by Mrs. Desler Linscott, of rural Montrose and Gladys Miller, registered nurse at Montrose Memorial Hospital.

—Mrs. Howard Lathrop  
Montrose, Colorado

## PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY . . .

### "Why It Is Wise to Buy 100 Percent Virgin Wool Apparel"

IN choosing clothing, the first consideration is to acquire handsome, well-fitting, long-lasting, economical apparel. Wool sets the fashion pace and nothing equals it as an answer to all these objectives.

It cannot be adequately duplicated by the new synthetic fabrics and there is an increasing trend back to wool, provided by nature from a living creature. Because of its being a live fiber, curves may be molded and fullness shrunk-in to create an illusion where none existed.

Wool is resilient, insulating, absorbent, wrinkle-resistant and non-inflammable. It takes dyes beautifully and retains them. There is every color the aesthetic eye desires—from palest tints to rich luscious shades and finally the blackest of the black. All the newest textures to the age-old, tried and proven weaves are available.

To achieve smartness and chic coveted by all women, you will be wise to choose your apparel of 100 percent virgin wool.



A FLOAT . . . For Wool Promotion.

## NEWS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH Dakota's Sheep Growers Association is all set for Belle Fourche on November 6 and 7, 1953. At that time, the Women's Auxiliary will sponsor the district and State sewing contest. There is a ladies' luncheon the first noon and district modeling that evening. On the 7th the State contestants will be judged and model the same evening to the public.

Prior to the modeling a style review of pre-school children dressed in wool garments is a main feature. For four years South Dakota has seen the same folks on the stage in wool. Each child receives a nice gift from the Auxiliary, and a dance culminates the convention.

There has been growing enthusiasm in the contest. Over 500 women were in attendance to hear about the contest at Huron. South Dakota home agents with the clothing specialists are cooperating in every way possible. They conducted nine district eliminations this year.

Keeping in line with our wool promotion, we built a float for the fourth of July parade. Mrs. Eva Stetter was chairman of the float, and Mrs. Judy Stetter and Mrs. Dave Widdoss, all of Belle Fourche, helped make the float.

New officers of the South Dakota Auxiliary are Mrs. Ed. Marty, Belle Fourche, president; Mrs. Billy Burke, Redig, first vice president; Mrs. Leroy Clarkson, Belle Fourche, second vice president; Mrs. Leslie Heinbaugh, Belle Fourche, secretary; and Mrs. E. E. Karinen, Fruitdale, treasurer. These women will take office on January 1st.

—Mrs. Rudie Mick, President  
10-14-53

## County Fair Exhibit Proves Success in Nevada

A committee from the Reno Branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers' Association with Mrs. Charles Aldabe as chairman, arranged and managed a wool industry exhibit at the Washoe County Fair recently held at Reno, Nevada.

With a background of large and small posters describing the miracles of wool, several fleeces were displayed in the exhibition booth. Among them was the Landa Brothers fleece which recently won the First National Bank of Nevada perpetual gold cup trophy for best Nevada fleece and which also won first prize at the fair.

One of the posters furnished details of how Miss Sally Hoover of Reno won first prize in the 1952 Nevada "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest with a gray woolen suit. Different types and grades of wool were also shown and four beautiful bolts of virgin woolens furnished by Cambar Fabrics displayed.

Booklets containing information on wool were distributed and each evening a movie on the Seven Miracles of Wool was shown to a considerable audience.

The posters, booklets and movie were furnished by The Wool Bureau and those assisting Mrs. Aldabe in setting up, preparing and attending the booth were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Etcheverry and Mesdames Antonia Sario, Emily Carricaburru, Jeanette Landa, Alvira Aldabe and Eileen Borda.

—Mrs. Vernon Metcalf  
Publicity Chairman



This exhibit booth was built by the Reno Branch of the Nevada Women's Auxiliary for the Washoe County Fair.

## COLUMBIA SHOW & SALE

**G**RAND champion yearling ram at the 9th annual National Columbia Sheep Show and Sale (Sioux Falls, South Dakota, October 5-6) sold to Buena Vista Ranch, Bemidji, Minnesota, for the sales-topping price of \$900. The ram was consigned by Frank Curtis of Wolf, Wyoming.

The yearling grand champion ewe brought \$750 to Hartley Stock Farm of Page, North Dakota. James Court of Albion, Michigan, was the purchaser.

Wynn Hansen, Collinston, Utah consigned the champion pen of three yearling ewes, which sold to Jesse Heinlen, Nevada, Ohio for \$170 each.

Frank Curtis topped the show, as he walked off with first place ribbons in three divisions.

Other Columbia sales toppers were U. S. Archibald of Gillette, Wyoming who consigned the \$350 reserve champion ram, and Joseph Pfister, Node, Wyoming, who consigned the reserve champion pen of yearling ewes. They sold for \$140 each. Curtis also consigned the reserve champion ewe which sold for \$350.

Average price for 36 rams at the annual affair was \$170. The ewes — 106 head — averaged \$115.

## TARGHEE PRODUCTION SALE

**T**OP price of \$175 was paid for a stud ram at the Targhee Production sale held at Billings, Montana, October 17. The ram was consigned by Paul Jacobsen, Drummond, Montana. Buyer was Henry Yoppe, Livingston, Montana.

Seven stud rams averaged \$121.43. Sale average on the rams, both stud and range, was \$70.

The Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman, consigned the top-selling pen of range rams going for \$80 per head to Webster Keller of Fishtail, Montana.

Registered ewes—42 head—sold for an average of \$26.

# Season's Final Ram Sales Show Little Change

## CRAIG RAM SALE

**T**HE 11th annual Craig Ram Sale saw 476 head of rams bring in \$54,982 for an average of \$116 per head. The sale was held in Craig, Colorado on October 5 by the Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Association.

Top seller was a Suffolk stud ram consigned by Farrell T. Wankier of Levan, Utah. This ram brought \$500. Ten head of Suffolk stud rams averaged \$252.50. Suffolk yearlings—154 head—brought an average price of \$141.10, and 24 Suffolk lambs averaged \$112.29. The breed average for Suffolks was \$143.35 for 188 head.

One single Hampshire stud sold for \$180. Hampshire yearlings averaged \$134.45 for 109 head. Ten lambs averaged \$117.50. The Hampshire breed average was \$133.42 for 120 head.

Sixteen head of Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds averaged \$141.15, and five head of crossbred lambs, \$105. Average for the blackface crossbreds was \$133 for 21 head.

As witnessed in other sales this year, averages for whitefaced breeds were considerably lower than for the blackfaced rams. Rambouillet yearling rams averaged \$62.77 for 37 head. Three single studs brought a \$115 average. The 40 head of Rambouillets sold made a \$66.69 average.

Columbia averages were slightly lower as 107 head averaged \$61.31. Seven single studs averaged \$96.79, while 100 head of yearlings in pens made a \$58.82 average.

## UTAH STATE RAM SALE

**T**HE continuing good demand for the mutton breeds was in evidence at the 7th annual Utah State Ram Sale held in Spanish Fork, October 15. A total of 438 head averaged \$95.87. Suffolks opened the sale and, as was expected, bidding was active. Top selling single of the sale was a Suffolk stud ram lamb consigned by Farrell Wankier, Levan, Utah. Charles Robertson, Provo, Utah, paid \$300 for this animal. Highest selling pen in the sale, three Suffolk range yearlings at \$200 per head, was consigned by Olsen Bros., Spanish Fork, Utah and purchased by B. T. Coleman, Heber City, Utah.

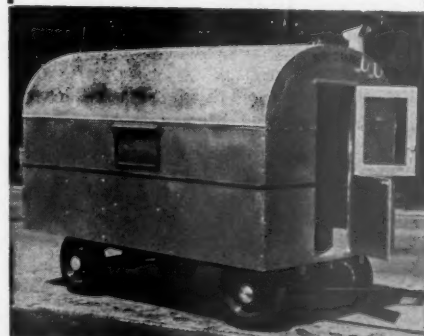
Sale averages follow:

Breed	No. Sold	Average Price
Suffolks	179	\$139.59
Hampshires	38	101.12
Suffolk-Hampshires	14	155.71
Rambouillets	82	55.43
Columbias	105	50.93
Panamas	17	52.25
Rambouillet-Columbias	3	67.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>95.87</b>

## R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY Wool Merchants

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Come in or Write

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Provo, Utah

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CENTRAL BRANCH  
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**L**ittle lamb, this is the price you have to pay ...it's all a part of growing up. When your owner docks his lamb crop he knows if the year will be good or bad. And regardless of his actions...he's still mighty proud of you.

This time will soon roll round again. Now's the time—when the lamb crop is in the making—to start thinking about next spring. Make sure

your ewes are getting a feed that supplies their nutritional needs.

Purina Range Checkers contain carbohydrates for heat and energy and body-building protein plus vitamins and minerals...all needed for money-making production and reproduction. Ask your Purina Dealer more about Purina Range Checkers next time you're in town.



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An \$8 value for only 50¢ and a tag from any Purina sheep feed

The Ralston Purina Company offers 4 western paintings in color by Jackson Grey Storey, famed western artist. Pictures are 9" x 12", an ideal size for framing. Order today! Your portfolio will be sent promptly.

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City.....Zone.....State.....

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# Breeders DIRECTORY

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## COLUMBIAS

BRADFORD, MARK  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
DORNEY, C. W.  
Monte Vista, Colorado  
ELKINGTON BROS.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
HANSON, MARK B.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
HOLMQUIST & SON, A. E.  
Rte. 1, Filer, Idaho  
HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.  
Stanford, Montana  
LIND & SONS, ELMER  
Vernal, Utah  
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.  
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1  
MARQUISS & SONS, R. B.  
Gillette, Wyoming  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
NORDAN, L. A.  
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas  
PFISTER, JOSEPH  
Node, Wyoming  
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)  
Monte Vista, Colorado  
THOMAS, PETE  
Malad, Idaho  
YOUNG, CY  
St. Anthony, Idaho

## CORRIEDALES

LEVER & SONS, HENRY  
Gateway, Jefferson Co., Oregon

## CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
FLOWER, C. F.  
Sunnyside, Washington  
THE PAULY RANCH  
Deer Lodge, Montana

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Amity, Oregon  
ELKINGTON BROS.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
HUBBARD, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon  
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.  
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado

MacCARTHY & SONS, D. P.  
Salem, Oregon  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY  
HAMPSHIRE  
Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho  
ROCK AND SON, P. J.  
Drumheller, Alta., Canada  
TEDMON LIVESTOCK  
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado

## PANAMAS

BELL, TOM  
Rupert, Idaho  
HORN, JOSEPH  
Rupert, Idaho  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Muldoon, Idaho  
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY  
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1  
RICKS BROS.  
Rte. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

## RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE  
Aurora, Utah  
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.  
Ephraim, Utah  
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.  
Cedar City, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
FLOWER, C. F.  
Sunnyside, Washington  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
KELSTROM RANCH  
Freda, North Dakota  
NIELSON SHEEP CO.  
Ephraim, Utah  
OLSEN, CLIFFORD  
Ephraim, Utah  
THE PAULY RANCH  
Deer Lodge, Montana  
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.  
Node, Wyoming  
PORT, R. I.  
Sundance, Wyoming

## ROMELDALES

SPENCER, A. T.  
Winters, California

## SUFFOLKS

BECKER, M. W.  
Rupert, Idaho  
BURTON, T. B.  
Cambridge, Idaho  
CURRY, S. E.  
Plainview, Texas  
FLOWER, C. F.  
Sunnyside, Washington  
FOX, FLOYD T.  
Silverton, Oregon  
FULLMER BROS.  
Star Route, Menan, Idaho  
GRENVILLE, ARTHUR C. B.  
Morrin, Alta., Canada  
HALL, WILLIAM C.  
Falkland, B.C., Canada  
HUBBARD, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon  
JENKINS, ALLAN  
Newton, Utah  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Muldoon, Idaho  
MAYFIELD, CHAS. W.  
Riverdale Farms, Sherman, Ill.  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
PEMBROOK, RALPH  
Big Lake, Texas  
ROCK & SON, P. J.  
Drumheller, Alta., Canada  
VASSAR, ERVIN E.  
Dixon, California  
WANKIER, FARRELL T.  
Levan, Utah  
WARRICK & SON, ROY B.  
Oskaloosa, Iowa

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Anaconda, Montana  
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Helena, Montana

# Cattlemen's Group Opposes Supports

**I**N a strongly worded resolution, the executive committee of the American National Cattlemen's Association in Denver, Monday night (October 19), reiterated its opposition to "any legislated beef cattle price support or control program" because "free markets make free men."

The committee, representing the 23 State cattlemen's associations affiliated in the national group, charged the administration with "substantial failure" in administering the important beef buying program which the association earlier this year had suggested as an alternate to fixed price supports and as a cushion for the deteriorating cattle market and widespread drought.

Specific objections were that contracting for the beef was on a future basis, permitting speculation; that the administration was not aggressive enough in urging processors to buy; and had not sufficiently expanded its program of "food, rather than dollars" for foreign relief.

They said contract awards were not spread over all cattle producing areas; that the Government had not given out

enough information to the public about the overall benefits of the beef buying program and therefore left an opening for agitation by some groups for a controlled price support program.

The stockmen "deplored efforts of those who have attempted to make political issue of the existing emergency conditions" and reiterated wholehearted support of Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

The cattlemen also asked for changes in the special Government-livestock emergency loan program, particularly the restrictions prohibiting re-financing of existing loans or financing the operation of cattlemen whose herds are already mortgaged. These changes, they felt, would bring livestock financing in line with other industries.

## THEY SORT THE DROSS

(Continued from page 21)

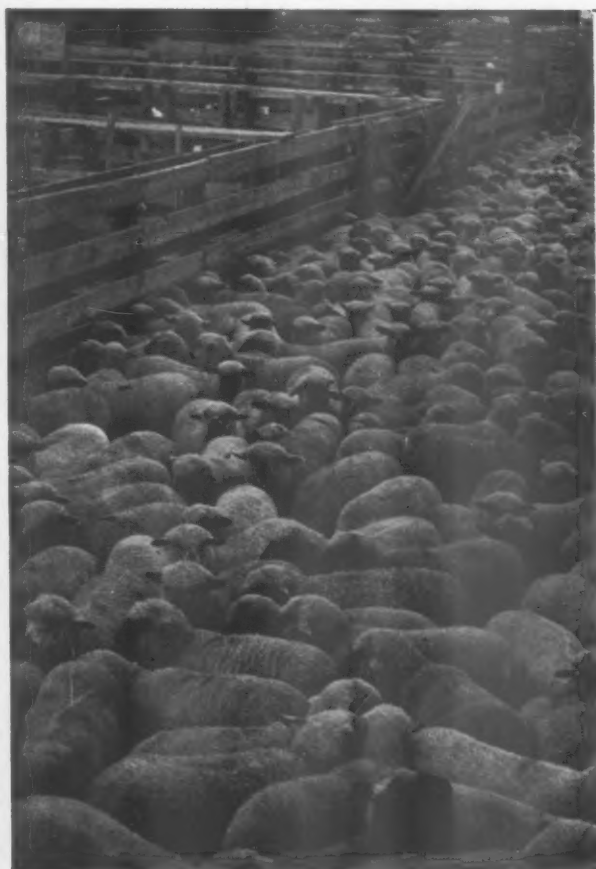
or they have introductions from the well-known city wool houses.

Classing, like shearing, is seasonal work for those who do not work in the city

stores. The Federal Arbitration Court recognized this in fixing rates of pay at £A5/12/10 (\$12.64) a thousand sheep, with a guaranteed weekly minimum of from £A19/18/4 (\$44.62) to £A20/8/4 (\$45.73).

Most classers earn considerably more than the minimum. But an impressive pay check can become a much more modest weekly average over a year unless the classer has other work in the wool stores in the city to occupy his "dog days" when the sheds are inactive.

Prosperity in the wool industry brings temptations to wool classers to branch out into "big money" sections of the industry. Some set up in business as shearing contractors, build up their own teams, and take on shearing contracts at a number of sheep stations each season. Others establish themselves as wool merchants, or become wool buyers for local or overseas manufacturers. A few achieve their ambition to own their own stations—a goal to be viewed in the light of the sharp "downs" as well as the "ups" that occur in world wool prices.



## Sheep Outlook Bright!

This statement is heard everywhere stockmen gather.

Demand for lamb meat is increasing at a rate greater than the sheepmen can supply.

Therefore, increase production for the next several years and sell at South St. Paul where demand and salesmanship excel.

**SAINT PAUL UNION  
STOCKYARDS COMPANY**

SOUTH SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA



#### AUSTRALIAN SHEEP INCREASE

Sheep numbers in Australia were estimated at 123,081,000 as of March 31, 1953. This is an increase of 5,435,000 or 4.6 percent over the number of sheep in Australia a year ago. Losses of sheep and lambs on properties during 1952-53 were

near 5 million, about half the 1951-52 figure.

Total sheep numbers were slightly less in Australia this year than in the peak year of 1942 however. There was an approximate decrease of 1.7 percent over the 10-year period.

#### RECORD AUSTRALIAN WOOL

Australian wool production for 1953-54 is expected to reach a new record level of 1,300 million greasy pounds. The previous record production was 1,280 million pounds in 1952-53.

These estimates and figures are released in an analysis of the wool situation issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Canberra, Australia. The review estimates that the number of sheep shorn will be slightly higher than in 1952-53, while fleece weights — due to dry conditions in some areas — may be a little lower.

The estimated wool production in Australia of 1,280 million pounds in 1952-53 represents an increase of 200 million pounds over the 1951-52 figure, and is 9.5 percent higher than the previous record production achieved in 1943-44.

World production of raw wool in the 1953-54 season is expected to be about 1.5 percent larger than last season.

#### SUPPORT LEVEL FOR GRAINS ANNOUNCED

Oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums will take the same 85 percent parity price support level in 1954 that they received in 1953, according to a recent USDA Farm Paper Letter.

Along with this announcement came a caution by the Secretary not to over-expand acreages of these useful feed crops on the acres diverted from controlled basics such as wheat, lest further big adjustment problems occur.

#### FOREST MONEY RETURNED TO STATES

Checks totaling \$18,649,794 have been sent to 40 States and two territories by the United States Treasury Department, according to a U. S. Department of Agriculture release.

Checks were mailed where national forests are located. They represent 25 percent of the receipts from timber sales, grazing permits, land use permits and other uses of the National Forests, according to the Forest Service. Each State receives one-fourth of the money collected by the National Forests located within its boundaries. Thus amounts vary from \$33 for North Dakota to \$6,029,382 for Oregon.

#### PMA OFFICIAL NAMED

New head of the Appraisal Division of the Boston PMA Commodity Office is William B. Bliss of Newton Centre, Massachusetts. The appointment was made on October 21, by Director Charles E. Kiefer.

Mr. Bliss has been a widely known Boston wool appraiser and buyer for over 30 years. E. C. Gauble will continue as assistant chief of that division.

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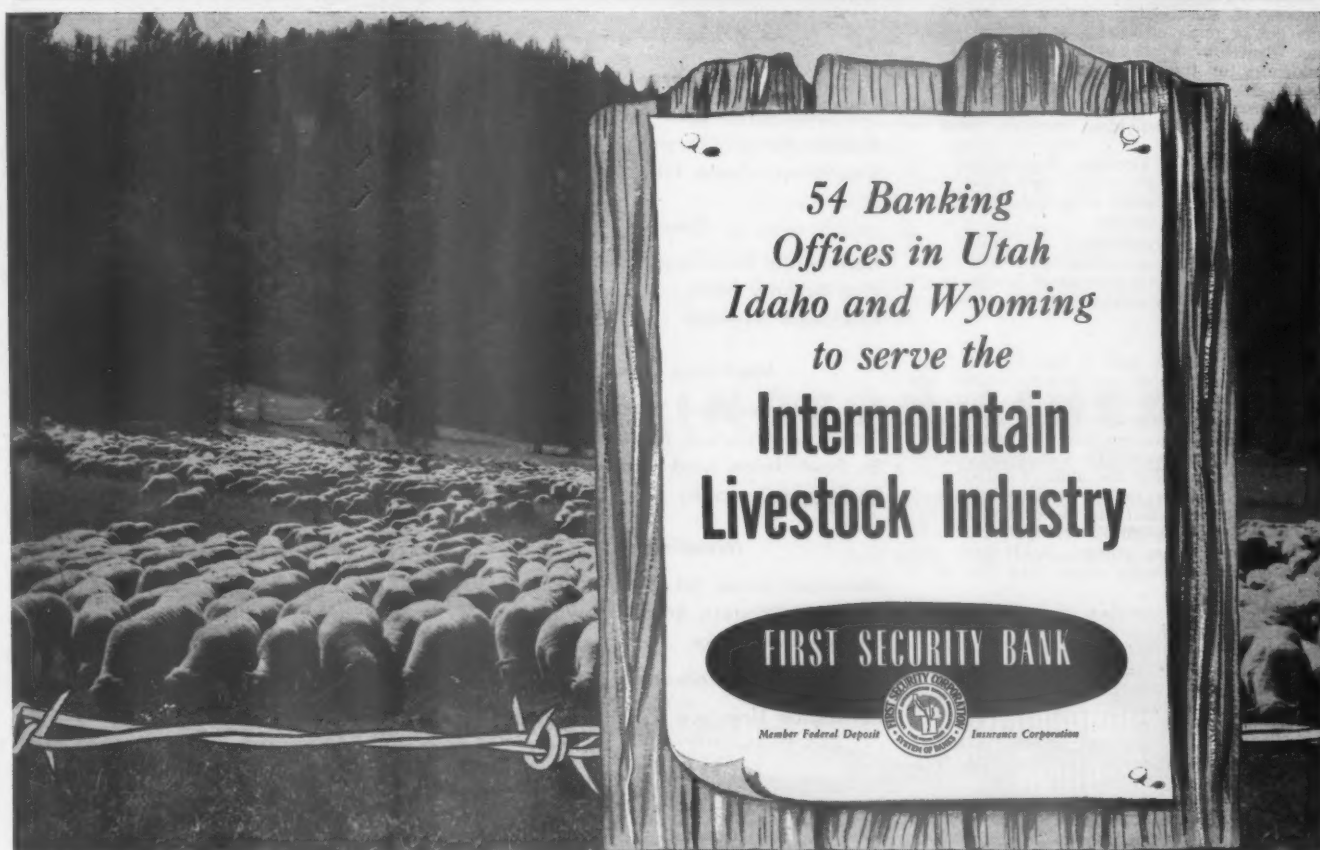
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Livestock Industry**

**FIRST SECURITY BANK**

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

November, 1953

## STATE PRESIDENTS

(Continued from page 11)

large lamb producing area. Here ewes will shortly move on green alfalfa pastures for the winter.

Our new Governor Goodwin Knight wired President Eisenhower a few days ago, urging that more than one million acres of range land in southern California in San Bernardino County be declared a drought emergency area. This land lies adjacent to Clark County, Nevada, a region

previously designated a drought emergency area. It is mostly desert.

Over 150,000 lambs were on ladino clover pastures for fattening mostly in central California, during September. Some have been marketed and many have sustained losses, due to present low lamb prices. Many of the lambs which remain will now go on beet tops for finishing; others will stay on the clover.

Lamb shipments to the Imperial Valley, California, from the Intermountain and

Southwest States for winter feeding on green alfalfa are now under way. Shearing of these lambs will soon start. Preliminary reports indicate there may be more lambs to go on feed there than a year ago.

California growers greatly appreciate the fine work of our National Association and the Allied Wool Industry Committee at Washington.

Will see you at the National Convention.

—Raymond Anchordoguy

October 19, 1953

### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of The National Wool Grower published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah for September 16, 1953.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Pacific National Life Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah; Editors J. M. Jones and Irene Young, 414 Pacific National Life Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah; Business manager Irene Young, 414 Pacific National Life Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

National Wool Growers Association, 414 Pacific National Life Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah, an unincorporated body and twelve state wool growers associations.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and tri-weekly newspapers only.)

(Signed) IRENE YOUNG

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1953.

(SEAL)

(Signed) BULIA H. ANDERSON  
(My commission expires July 17, 1957)

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